THE GIRL FROM FRISCO AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE GIRL FROM FRISCO AT WEST END CINEMA.

VOL. V NO. 74 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

W. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 619,657.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.— Taj. Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Great Western Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Hotel Majestic.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Esplanade Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Victoria Terminus Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Byculla Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Colaba Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Church Gate Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Grant Road Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Bandra Station.
BROACH—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal Kalianji Bakhvedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shanker Vishnu Wagh.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Thakursingh.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 6

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fangtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE,
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING an EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & PHILIPPINES SIAM.
SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

16, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about.. .. .. ,, 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The Only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

Enjoy your evening at

A. VIANELLI'S

REFRESHMENT ROOM
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Company, and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 30th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company Goods Depot, at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings, such as bags of cotton seed, bags of jawari, bags of wheat, bags of ground nut seeds, bags of linseed, bags of rice, bags of rapeseed, bags of castorseed, bags of gram, bags of moha flowers, bags of tilly bags of betelnuts, bags of barley, bags of masur, bags of oorid, bags of toor dall, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of bark bundles of cotton bundles of hemp loose, bundles of jogri, bundles of wooden pipes, empty gas cylinder, empty w. casks, bags of salt, bags of dry chillies, bundles of oodbatte, iron bars, flat loose, iron loose pipes, iron cot body, iron rail, bundles of iron articles, large number of bags of sweepings, etc., etc.

Re: Badura to Wadi Bunder Invoice 128 RR. 157-80 of 4-9-16, 1 case bolts and nuts.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH MARCH, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of very rich high class Household Furniture by the Well-known Makers, such as Devji Canji and others, Solid Steel Framed Full Compass Ebonised Grand Cottage Piano by Schelhoff and Sons, Piano Company of New York English Gramophone, Electric Lights, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 2nd Floor of No. 4 Kamal Mansions, Grants Buildings Colaba, the very valuable specially selected and made-to-order rich household furniture by the well-known makers Devji Canji and others, such as dining tables, dining chairs mirrored side-boards, dinner waggons, rich Genoa velvet lined complete drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, rich teapoys rich jardineer, stands roll top office table, solid steel framed full compass ebonised grand cottage piano by Schelhoff and Sons, Piano Company of New York, English gramophone, rich ornaments, rich pictures, rich brass flower pots, mirrored hatstands, rich bed-room selected double and single almyrahs, cloth and gown presses dressing chest of drawers, marble tapped dressing and washing tables, iron double and single beds, rich lenolium, oil carpets, rich glass porcelain and platedware electric lights, gents' free wheel cycle etc., etc. the property of J. C. Burnett, Esq., late Chief Mechanical Engineer of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, proceeded to Calcutta and others.

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CHURCH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Krishna Khooma and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Dattram Pandharinath Pathare Mathurabai widow of Krishnaji Arjunji Pathare and Sonubai widow of Ramchandra Krishnaji Pathare the mortgagors, by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of May, 1913, sell by Public Auction at the premises property more particularly described as under:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or five dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Parel Road in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1380 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 94, New No. 16328, Old Survey No. 2-683 and new Survey No. 1-3594 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos 7540—41—42—43 and 44 and Street Nos. 66—74—76 and 86 1 88 and 104-1 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the said Parel Road on the West by a compound wall, on the North by the property of the mortgagors and on the South by the Maruti temple.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds may be had on application to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaokar, attorneys for the Mortgagees at their offices at 35 Medows Street Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT AT THANA.
INTESTATE CASE No. 8 OF 1916-17.
Re: SHEVANDAS PURANMAL ... Deceased.

By order of the District Court of Thana, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 1st day of April, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in the shop at Kurla near Swadeshi Mills, opposite the Police Station on the corner of Sion-Kurla Road, the effects of Shevandas Puranmal, deceased, comprising pullers of different sizes, spindles, rollers, brushes, cog wheels, large vertical boiler, strainer, coir making machines, cog rollers, shafter, steam gage by Shafter and Budenberg, counter, washing machine, machine frames, bearing brasses, large Chubb's safe, large safe with stand, cupboards, chairs, etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES OF BENGAL COTTON (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Under instructions from the Insurance Co., Concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Godown No. 5, behind the Nayek Lane, Colaba, the following:—

26 bales of Bengal Cotton (damaged by fire and water).

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1917.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .....Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country .....Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERK knowing Type-writing. Should apply in own handwriting. Salary Rs. 25-3-40, to Box No. 678, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7549

WANTED—A BILL COLLECTOR, strong in English. Apply with testimonials Good prospects for an energetic man. Apply SINGER SEWING MACHINE,
7538 Pydownie, Bombay 3.

WANTED—Immediately 4 CHORUS Ladies for the Bandman Musical Comedy Company. Apply to Mr. WOLSELEY CHARLES at EXCELSIOR THEATRE between 10 a.m. and 1 noon or after 9 p.m. 7494

WANTED—Soon A EUROPEAN GOVERNESS in a Native State in Kathiawar. A trained nurse will be preferred. Apply with testimonials, stating terms, qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 669, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7498

REQUIRED—A MILITARY SECRETARY for His Highness' Personal Staff. Salary up to Rs. 700, according to qualifications. Must be a Rajput of pure caste.
Applications must be accompanied with photograph, which should be sent before 31st March, to the
PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. Shri Sewai Maharaj Shiromani
Deo of Alwar (Rajputana).
7334

WANTED

TWO OR THREE ROOMS without Board wanted on Apollo Bunder by young Englishman. Apply Box No. 101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 545

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.
Apply to-day at once.

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "*An excellent* dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

VIVE LA FRANCE !

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.
Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Theburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A CANOE SHAPED ENGLISH VICTORIA. Very pretty shape. Apply 7540 WELLINGTON MEWS.

FORD CAR FOR SALE—Four-seater in good condition and running order. All parts complete. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 545

FOR SALE.—ELECTRO MOTORS, all sizes, 3-phase, 460 volts. Send for particulars to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE.—MOTORS & LORRIES.—
1. Horbick Car, very silent and in good running order price Rs. 3,500.
2. A 6 tons lorry, slightly used, price Rs. 12,750.
3. Motor Lorry, brand new, immediate delivery price Rs. 19,500.
4. Ford car in perfect and splendid running order, with all accessories complete, price Rs. 1,950.
Write to Box No. 679 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7558

TO BE LET

LARGE GODOWN, size 1,200 square feets to be let, Old Modi Khana, House No. 83—85. Apply to
CHANDABHOY,
7551 35, Bazar Gate, Fort.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

A further and final reduction of Remmants, Oddments, & Remains, of Surplus stock will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 28th and continue until SATURDAY, the 31st instant. 7549

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 7550

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for contract of supply for five years of liquor in Indore State with effect from the 1st October, 1917. Tenders should reach this office on or before the 10th April, 1917, at 12 a.m. For conditions applications should be made to the Undersigned.
COMMISSIONER, ABKARI & SAYAR,
7536 Indore State.

DARJEELING.

THE EDEN SANITARIUM will OPEN on the 1st April, 1917.
For full particulars please apply to the
7287 SECRETARY.

NOTICE.

THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1917, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 7 per share of Rs. 100, each (free from income-tax) for the year ended 31st December 1916, has been declared, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Arthur Road Tardeo, on and after WEDNESDAY the 28th March 1917 between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.), to shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 19th March 1917 on production of their Share Certificates.
For the Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
BHAPPU BROS.,
7557 Agents and Managers.

CONTRACTORS AND PIECEWORKERS.

VERY LARGE BUILDINGS are being commenced for the new Acetone Factory at Nasik Road Station. Tenders are invited for the immediate construction of the buildings required.
Plans can now be seen at the office of the Assistant Engineer in charge at Nasik Road Station or at the Executive Engineer's Office at Nasik. Arrangements have been made for the supply of all mortar to each building Departmentally from Engine driven mortar mills. Collection of khandkies, headers rubble, etc. is in progress at different quarries near the railway line. A Railway siding has been constructed on to the Factory ground. Temporary huts have been erected for housing imported labour. The tenders are required for labour of constructing masonry work only, including dressing of stones, but excluding watering. Contractors and piece-workers who desire may also arrange for their own stone materials and will be paid at the same rates for these as now being given to those already employed on this work. Full particulars can be had on personal application at Nasik. The tenders, which will be on K-2 form, are required to be in by the 4th of April at latest.
The work given out will be according to the amount of labour brought by each contractor whose men can be kept fully occupied as the work is large and most urgent. Scaffolding materials will be supplied on the work.
HENRY J. M. COUSENS, B.Sc.,
Executive Engineer, Nasik Dist.
Nasik, 21-3-17. 7507

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

EVERY PERSON REGISTERED in West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Sholapur Bijapur Belgaum, Dharwar, Karwar and Ratnagiri Districts, who has been registered under Ordinance 1 of 1917 as having attained the age of 18 years and having not attained the age of 41 years on 1st February 1917, and who has not applied for exemption from registration or whose application for exemption has been rejected, is required to present himself for medical examination at one or other of the following centres at the times and dates noted below:—

Centre.	Place.	Dates.	Times.	Places from which registered persons are expected.
Poona ..	Poona Volunteer Rifles Headquarters.	March 28th and 29th	10 a.m., to 2 p.m.	Poona, Bijapur, Sholapur.
Kirkee ..	Stn. Hospital.	ditto.	ditto.	Kirkee, Lonavla.
Ahmednagar ..	Stn. Hospital	ditto.	ditto.	Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West. Khandesh.
Belgaum ..	Stn. Hospital	ditto.	ditto.	Belgaum, Satara, Ratnagiri, Karwar.
Dharwar ..	Civil Hospital	26th and 27th.	11 a.m.	Dharwar.
Mahableshwar	Civil Hospital.	Any date.	9 to 11 a.m.	Satara.

If persons from other districts than those given for each centre find it more convenient to attend other centres, they may do so, and approving officers will examine them.
Application for travelling expenses incurred in travelling to and from the place of examination should be forwarded to this office.
This notice does not apply to Volunteer members of the M. & S. M. Railway, who have already received, or will receive, special instructions regarding their medical examination.

(Sd.) N. FOWLER,
Brigadier-General,
Commanding, VIth (Poona) Divisional Area.

POONA, 22nd March, 1917.

THE TARPAULING FANCY GOODS AND FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, dated the 24th instant, Messrs. MOHANDAS LACHIRAM & Co., Barbhai Moholla, Bombay, are appointed Sole Agents for the purpose of canvassing Shares of this Company on a commission of 5 per cent. under Article 18 of the Articles of Association of this Company.
Dated this 26th day of March, 1917.
RANE & Co.,
7546 Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "UNKAI MARU NO. 2" having arrived on the 26th instant from America the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards will attend the ship every morning to survey damage. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & CO.,
42, Forbes Street,
7552 Agents.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.
(SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 10th April, 1917, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
II.—To declare a dividend.
III.—To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Leslie Crawford, H. P. W. Macnaghten and Mathuradas Visanji as Directors.
IV.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th March to the 17th April, 1917, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
for the Bombay Company, Limited,
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 27th March, 1917. 7554

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.
(SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 10th April, 1917, at 3-15 p.m., (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
II.—To declare a Dividend on the Preference Shares of the Company.
III.—To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Leslie Crawford, H. P. W. Macnaghten and Mathuradas Visanji as Directors.
IV.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th March to the 17th April, 1917, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
for the Bombay Company, Limited,
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 27th March, 1917. 7555

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of about 2 lakhs of Deodar B. G. Railway sleepers to be delivered in our depot at Jhelum or Mangla during the period 1st of October, 1917 to 30th of April, 1918. Offers should be sent in sealed covers to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than the 10th of April next.
ISHERDAS SAWHNEY,
M.A., LL.B.,
7545 Nawashehr via Abbottabad.

NOTICE.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE No. 60461 for one ORDINARY SHARE of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. If any one deals with the abovementioned certificate, he will do so at his risk.
Bai GOMTIBAI, widow of
TULSIDAS DEVJI,
C/o Bhat Chhaganlal Odhavji,
Babulnath Chawl No. 1.
Bombay, 26th March, 1917. 7537

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay on the Hill with the accommodations of 4 side rooms, dining room, the Middle Hall (Drawing Room) with big Varandas on the front and back with a big Porch on which stands a spacious Bed Room with ten windows on all four sides airy, having a view of Kurla Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay, and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso, Pier Mangoes etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double Storied open air Tea House, kitchen stable accommodating 3 horses, carriages and syces, servants' outhouses, store rooms closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers etc., in the compound, otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem excluding the use of fruits and flowers. Please apply to H. H. W., C/o Messrs. King King & Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay." 7543

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of OOSMAN JAMAL, late of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Merchant ..... Deceased.
MAHOMED OOSMAN JAMAL and SULLEMAN OOSMAN, both of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants two of the sons of the deceased abovenamed residing at Chowpatty without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 20th day of March 1917.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
7544 Petitioners' Attorneys.

Mothers in child-birth should take
LE-VISCO
It enriches the blood and gives strength.
Price per tin Rs. 3 V. P. charges extra.
LE-VISCO INDIA Co., BOMBAY 7

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RANCHHODLAL GIRDHARLAL VARMA, GIRDHARLAL KILABHAI VARMA, JETHALAL GIRDHARLAL VARMA and AMRATLAL GIRDHARLAL VARMA all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants carrying on business under the style and name of RANCHHODLAL GIRDHARLAL VARMA have contracted to sell and assign to our clients Dalpatbhai Bhogilal and Gokaldas Hakamchand the belowmentioned property. All persons having any interest in or claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale inheritance, gift, lien, lease, assignment or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned attorneys for the purchasers at their office 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without reference to the claims, if any, of which no notice shall have been received and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground (leasehold) together with the messuages or tenements standing thereon situate at Tardeo outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay now containing by admeasurement 5240 square feet or thereabouts a portion of 6422 8/9 square yards or thereabouts as shown in the Collector's records and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 326 328, 328, 528 New Nos. 13846 and 14040, Old Survey Nos. 117, 109, 110 New Survey No. 7021, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward D No. 3734(1) and (2), 3735, 3736 3737 (1, 2 and3), 3738(1) Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 3A, 3B, 107, 109, 109A, 113, and 117 and bounded on the East by the bungalow and vacant ground of the lessors; on the North by the wall of the compound of the lessor on the West by the property of the vendor and on the South by a passage belonging to the lessors.
SECONDLY.—The shed of corrugated iron sheets together with fixed machinery in and upon the said premises and the goodwill, interest and connection of the firm of the assignors and each of them in and concerning the said Factory conducted under the name and style of "Aluminum Germansilver etc., Metal Pots Working Factory" and also all the said moveable and fixed machinery fixtures plant, utensils, materials for manufacture manufactured goods, stock-in-trade, chattels book debts and outstandings and also respective interests of the assignors under the certain contracts and orders.
THIRDLY.—ALL the beneficial interest and good will of the assignors in the said trade or business carried on with certain partners in the name of Lalubhai Amichand with respect to certain transactions all the books and other debts now due and owing to them on account of the said trade or business and all securities for the same and also all contracts engagements benefits and advantages which have been entered into with the assignors or to which they are or can be entitled.
Dated this 23rd day of March 1917.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
7560. Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF C. W. RICHARDSON.....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims against the estate of the abovenamed CHARLES WILLERTON RICHARDSON, late of Bombay European Inhabitant Managing Director of Messrs. Asquith and Lord Limited, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 25th day of February, 1916, and Letters-of-Administration with Will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 23rd day of September, 1916, to Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Wadia, an Attorney of the said Court the duly Constituted Attorney of Kate Harriett Richardson, the widow of the said deceased and William George Raynor, the executors named in the said Will for their use and benefit and limited until they shall come in and obtain probate of the said Will granted to them from the said Court, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co., his attorneys at No. 123 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof after which date the said administrator will proceed to administer the assets of the said deceased having regard to such claims only as may have been made or of which he may have received notice within the period aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.
And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. WADIA GHANDY and Co., the Attorneys of the abovenamed administrator.
Dated this 26th day of March, 1917.
WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the administrator.
7553

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that UMAJI LADKOJI GAVAND and JAGANNATH LADKOJI GAVAND, both of Bombay Agri Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. ARDESHIR BOMANJEE DUBASH and DARABSHA BOMANJEE DUBASH. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of Government Toka vacant hilly land or ground situate lying and being at Dhakti or Small Sivree without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 11781 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 45, 202 etc. New Nos. 1510S etc., Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 2A/2294 and bounded on the East by Government vacant land on the West by the public passage leading to Wadala on the North by the property of Anandrao Moreshwar and on the South by the property of Pandu Laxman Gawand which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under F Ward No. 2362 Street No. 1056 and were formerly and are now in the possession of the Vendors.
Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
7542 Purchasers' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NAROTAMDAS PREMJI has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use trust, maintenance, possession mortgage lease, lien charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.
THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazendari Tenure including the passage to the North of the Vendors another property together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 210 square yards by the last Conveyance or such area as may be ascertained by actual measurement and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3878 and Street No. 195 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 132 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Khimji Jootha Joshi partly by another property of the Vendor and partly by the Cavel Street on or towards the West by the property of R. M. Misquito on or towards the North partly by the property of Lalji Ramji and partly by the property of Purshotam Vishram Mawji and on or towards the South partly by the property of the Vendor, partly by the property of Girdhar Ramji and partly by the property of Haridas Premji and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.
Dated this 26th day of March, 1917.
BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
7559. Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE ON THE PREMISES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 748 of 1916. O.S.

The BANK of BARODA, Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
(1) MAMOOBAI, widow of BHIMJI BHANJI; (2) LAXMIDAS BHIMJI and (3) NANJI BHANJI ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1916, and the Consent Chamber order dated the 8th day of February, 1917, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises, on the days following that is to say the property described under Lot No. I on MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) the property described under Lot No. II on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) the property described under Lot No. III on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) the property described under Lot No. IV on THURSDAY, the 29th day of March 1917 at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)
PARTICULARS.
All the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants abovenamed in the undermentioned two properties:—viz:
LOT NO. III.—All that piece or parcel of ground containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 510 New No. 6162 Old Survey No. 899 and New Survey No. 2257 together with the tenement or messuage dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward Nos. 1597 Street Nos. 18, 20 all which premises are situate at Vadachi Gadi in Samuel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the Public Road on or towards the West partly by the property of Bai Jeevanbai widow of Karamchand Soonderji and partly by the property of Kasserbai wife of Dewji Soonderjee and on the South partly by Bhandaree Street and partly by the house of Memon Ebrahim Jawall and on or towards the North by ... and which said premises were and are in the possession of the tenants of the said Mamoobai widow of Bhimji Bhanji.
LOT NO. IV.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 293 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 717 New No. 6433 Old Survey No. 5910 and New Survey No. 2581 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward 1352, 1353 Street Nos. 106, 108 and 108A all which premises are situate at Kazi Syed Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the Public Road on or towards the West by the passage for halalkhore partly belonging to Dada Israel and partly belonging to the said premises on or towards the North by the house of Dhanji Ebji and on or towards the South by the house of Poonjiaji Cawasjee which said premises were and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mamoobai widow of Bhimjee Bhanjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Little and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at the Old Secretariat, Fort, Bombay or to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasjee Dinshaw and Company, Attorneys for the Defendants abovenamed at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 15th day of February, 1917.
H. H. WADIA,
7288 Commissioner.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

The Institute of Commerce (Established in 1906 and recognised by the Educational Department of Indian Government) has opened above School from June last to coach up students by correspondence in *Book keeping* and *Accountancy* for *London Chamber of Commerce* Examination. Fees very moderate payable by instalments. For prospectus apply:—A. J. Mukati, F.L.A.A., Certified Accountant (London) A. S. Madon B.A., A.S.A.A Incorporated Accountant (London), Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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AMUSEMENTS.

"ET TU, BRUTE."

"JULIUS CÆSAR"

in 8 Wonderful Parts.

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 & 10 P. M.

EMPIRE CINEMA

Trams from all over the City stop at the Door.

ELDORADO ! !

ELDORADO ! !

ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Two minutes' walk from Grant Road, Tardeo and Foras Road Tram junctions.

TO-NIGHT—A GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME—TO-NIGHT

Including the Great Serial—The CRIM O . STAIN MYSTERY.

GRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY

The greatest of them all—The Crushing Super Serial, 45,000 ft.

The most stirring Episode now commences.

Come and see the daring and likable Hero : Maurice Castello.

Come and see Vanya Tosca, the best Screen Actress.

To-night a delirious excitement from start to finish.

THE FIGURE IN BLACK

AND

THE PHANTOM IMAGE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Directing Partner of the Eldorado Italian Cinematograph has secured the xclusive right for India, Burmah and Ceylon for the Greatest Film that Itala Film Co has produced since 12 years : entitled—MACISTE ALPINO.

Time—6-45, 8-30 and 10 p. m. Extra Matinee.

PRIZE SHOWS ON SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS at 5 p.m.

Prices : Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.

Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to all Classes.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

ON THE 31st MARCH 1917

AT 6 P. M.

GRAND CONCERT

Under the distinguished patronage of

Their Excellencies

THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON,

Who have kindly consented to be present.

Organized by LADY TATA

In aid of the New Nargole Hospital,

Which is in need of funds for completion of Buildings, etc.

The following well known names are amongst those on the programme :—

Mesdames Steele, Wakefield, Eldredge, Jamieson

The Misses Morgan, Mulla Firoze, P. F. Patuck, P. J. Ghandy, N. J. Modi, H. P. Petit and Mulroney.

The Earl of Lathom, Mr. D. B. Binning and others, and Mr. and Mrs. J. McGrath in an amusing farce entitled

"LUNATICS."

Plan at Rose & Co.

PRICES Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

Boxes and Sofas as usual.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Telephone 1882.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

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6,000 Feet. 5 Parts.

Adapted from the well known novel by

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The World's Greatest Dramatic Star

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THRICE NIGHTLY :—7, 8-45, 10-30

USUAL HALF RATES. Re. 1 to As. 2.

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EVERY EVENING AT 6-30

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NICK WINTER AND THE KIDNAPPERS.

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WHEN CHARLIE WAS A CHILD

A Chaplin Skit.

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(Comedy)

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Instruction with Amusement.

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This Week—Third Series.

"THE VAMPIRES"

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"The Grip of Evil"

Time and rates as usual.

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Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3.

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,

22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY at the TOWN HALL, at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 13th March till 27th March (including Sundays).

ADMISSION ANNAS 4.

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THEATRE

To-night At 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

WOLSELEY CHARLES FAMOUS COMPANY

"THE SCAMPS"
"THE SCAMPS"
"THE SCAMPS"

in their complete

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY

CINEMA PROGRAMMES.

WILL BE PRESENTED.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-45 AND 10.

"HONOUR THY FATHER."

A fine drama full of stirring incidents.

"FACING THE FOOTLIGHTS"

The story of a wife's splendid self-sacrifice for her husband.

"DIANA'S DRESS REFORM."

A comedy in which a girl's novel costume is copied by jealous society women.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

Showing: Destroyers Speed Trials,—British Troops on the Somme, etc.

NEW CINEMA BILL TO-MORROW

Prices :—Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2 each.

ARRIVED !
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ARRIVED ! ! !

MISS TENKWA

AND HER FAMOUS

JAPANESE COMPANY.

In a first Class Variety Bill Consisting of

ACTING
DANCING
ACROBATICS
WIZARDRY

and other wonderful turns.

TWICE DAILY AT 5-45 and 9-45.

GRAND OPENING

THURSDAY NEXT

SEATS MAY NOW BE BOOKED AT ROSE & CO.'S.

Prices :—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-8, Balcony Re. 1-8, Gallery Re. 1, and Annas 8, Boxes Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.

THE

GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.

This week

The Greatest Masterpiece ever produced.

A Pasquali Film.

"SALAMBO"

6 parts.

3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT

6-45, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

N. B.—Booklet sent free to any address on request.

N. B.—2nd show at 8-15 p. m, will be a benefit performance in aid of the Bombay Graclile Brotherhood.

AMUSEMENTS.

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS 2

OF PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES

presents

THE WHAT NOTS

MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

in a

MILITARY REVUE

TOMMY ATKINS.

A yell from beginning to end

The Great

RENVILLE ROBERTY

introducing his

Sensational Hypnotic Illusion

ELECTORIA

Assisted by Miss IRENE BERYL

MISS IRENE BERYL

in her new "Skirt Dance" and the Classical Dance

"A LA AMAZON."

CHARLIE

in "Wwhere did you get that boy?"

THE WARLEYS

in their Military Revue: Tommy Atkins

MISS MONA

Soubrette in Popular Chorus Songs intercepted by

A Thrilling Detective Drama

THE MASTER CROOK

Outwitted by a Child. And a Comedy

THURSDAY 29TH

RETURN OF

MISS ESSIE JENNINGS.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Mar. 24th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,142,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	247,000
East Indian " "	201,000
American " "	3,544,000
Other " "	60,000
Total Sales	31,000
East Indian Sales..	1,000
Total Speculation	4,000
" Export	...
East Indian "	...
" " Stock	26,000
" " Forwarded	7,900
" " Actual Export	...
" " Imports	4,000
" " Speculation	400
American Afloat	80,000
East Indian Afloat	16 000
Total Afloat	137,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000

New York, Mar. 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	10,000
Futures at New York May	18.97+10
" " July	18.80+ 9
" " October	18.42+15
Spot Cotton at New York	19.30+10
Futures at New Orleans May	18 45+ 9
" " July	18.40+12

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	35 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 19th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta March-April Sellers	10

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Mar. 26th.

Description.		DELIVERY April 1917	May 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach,	Good M G	397	..	...
Broach,	Fine M G	404	401	400/08
Bengal,	F.G. M G	..	..	280/90
Bengal,	Fine M G	..	306	290/00
Bengal,	Superfine M G.	..	..	305/15
Rajputana,	Fine M G	..	..	295/05
Sind Paskh,	Fine M G	..	..	295/05
Kham. Akola	Fine M G.	..	371	345/65
Ellich/Amraoti	Fine M G.	..	..	345/65
Dhamg./Pulgaon	Fine M G	..	..	355/70
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	365/70
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	375/85
Hingt./Wardha	Fine G.M.	..	..	377/87
Khandelsh,	Fine M.G.	..	357	330/40
Khandelsh,	F.G. M.G.	..	327	300/20
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	310/20
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	335/45
Indore,	I.G. M.G.	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	375/85
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	390/00
Mathla,	Fine M.G.	..	..	340/50
Mathla,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	325/35
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..
Coompta,	Good M G	427	..	..
Westerns,	Good M G	405	..	..
Westerns,	Good H G	400	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 26th March, 1917, 4-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	314	304	294	.. Ready
Bengals (M G)				..
Seinde-Punjab (M G)	319	309	299	.. Ready
	..	355	325	.. Ready
Khandesh (M G)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M G)	..	..	352	.. Ready
Barsee (M G)	..	..	375	.. Ready

Nandid M.G. (Fair Staple.)	..	.. 425	..	Ready
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	..	368 348	..	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	364 344	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	369 354	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	373 358	..	Ready
Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.	..	383 371	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	383 371	..	Ready
Broach (M G.)	..	409 403	..	Ready
	..	402 ..	..	Ready
	..	.. ..	398	1/25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	418 403	..	Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	408 393	..	Ready
Mathla (M.G.)	..	349 339	..	Ready
Bhagalk Bijapur (M.G.)	..	.. ..	405	May/June 17
	..	.. ..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	.. ..	410	May/June 17
	..	.. ..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	.. ..	408	May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	.. ..	398	May/June 17
Miraj (M.G.)	..	.. ..	420	May/June 17
	..	.. ..	422	May/June 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 26th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45 3 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 2 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 2 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 8 0	8 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 8 0	8 6 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	45 0 0	8 14 0
" Gajar 75 25	43 0 0	8 10 0
" Gajar 50 50	41 0 0	8 6 0
" Black	38 0 0	7 12 0
Popyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	37 0 0	...
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawa	35 0 0	5 0 0
Arandi	37 0 0	...
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 4 0	
Linseed May	9 7 9	
Linseed Sept.	10 0 0	(Nominal)

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Telegraphic Transfer ¼ 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts ¼ 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits ¼ 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs 188.
3 months sight Frances 194½.
30 days sight Hongkong Rs. 165¾.
30 days sight Shanghai Rs 242.
60 days sight Japan Rs 151¾.
Bank D.D. on New York Rs 310½.

BULLION.

The silver market was quiet with limited business passing.
Shield Sovereign 17.
English Bar Gold 27.
Dragon 15-15.
Silver Ready ex-duty 87.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-duty 87-4.
Silver 2nd Settlement (May) ex-duty 87-4.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent Government Paper is quoted at 67.
4 per cent Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares continued quite steady throughout as there were more buyers for May settlement.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1490 to 1500. Nagpurs from 2325 to 2335. Madhavjis from 1655 to 1662/8. Fazulbhoys from 695 to 700. Crescents from 217/8 to 220. Indian Bleaching from 290 to 300. Indore Malwa from 435 to 442/8.

Swedeshis were placed at 1755. Pearls at 495. Simplex at 660. Bombay United at 780. There was a good demand for Davids and they improved to 465.

Tata Iron Ordinarys were unchanged about 237/8 and Deferreds at 905.

Shivrajpurs were quiet at 43 and Central India Mining were quoted at 57.

Katni Ordinarys were steady at 242/8 and Deferreds were quoted at 820.

Alcocks declined to 810 and Bombay Burmas were placed at 942/8.

The market closed steady.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 24th March, 1917 :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Capital	1,00,00,000	
Reserve Fund	90,00,000	
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,75,11,643	
Public Deposits at Branches	1,25,83,636	
		3,00,95,279
Other Deposits		16,15,49,559
Post Bills		6,632
Sundries		19,01,394
Total Rs.		21,25,52,864

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	3,10,83,914
Other authorised Securities	31,35,724
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,38,35,349
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	4,24,35,149
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,89,88,308
Dead Stock	10,16,422
Stamps	8,628
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	10,18,995
Sundries	4,01,714
Cash	9,06,25,476
Total Rs.	21,25,52,864

THE SUN MILLS LTD.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. John Knowles, the chairman of the Board of Directors presided and the following resolution was passed unanimously : "That the Sun Mills Limited be wound up voluntarily."

In supersession of the former notice it is announced that at the request of the Anjuman Simayat Islam and the reading members of the Punjab and other parts of India, the Muslim University Foundation Committee meeting which was called on the 7th April will now be held a day later on 8th April. The Viqarulmulk Memorial meeting will follow the Foundation Committee meeting.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

A YEAR OF MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

The report by the Directors for the year 1916, to be presented to the Forty-Second Annual General Meeting of Shareholders and Policyholders to be held at the Head Office of this Company, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on Wednesday 4th proximo at 4 p.m., reads as follows :—

As on previous occasions, the Directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made, the result of the business being that the Funds have been increased by the sum of Rs. 31,83,423-4-5 and now amount to Rs. 5,34,04,881-4-10 accumulated resources which afford to all Policyholders unquestionable security. The average rate of Interest realized during the year was over 4½ per cent. after deduction of Income Tax.

During the year 5,345 Life Proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,09,14,075. Of this number 3,757 have resulted in Policies, and the remainder have either been declined or withdrawn, or are awaiting completion.

The total Assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 74,03,450 the Annual Premiums thereon being Rs. 4,05,905-3-0 including one single premium on a policy for Rs. 4,500.

Two Annuity Bonds were issued for Rs. 340-8-0, the Consideration being Rs. 3,47,810-0-0.

The largest sum for which the Company has granted an assurance on any one life during the year after deduction of any portion reassured is Rs. 35,000.

The total number of Policies in force on the Books of the Company is 65,842 assuring, with Bonus additions, in the aggregate Rs. 12,69,14,109-4-4 of which Rs. 11,94,924 is reassured.

There are also in force, 13 Pension Certificates (*closed series*) for Monthly Pensions of Rs. 442-8-0 bringing in an Annual Premium Income of Rs. 1,700-6-0.

28 Annuities of Rs. 21,508-4-0 and 13 Monthly Pensions of Rs. 360-0-0 remain in force.

3 Annuities of Rs. 1,267-8-0 and 1 Monthly Pension of Rs. 30-0-0 terminated by the deaths of the beneficiaries, and 2 Temporary Annuities of Rs. 449-2-0 terminated on the expiry of the periods for which they were granted. 1 Deferred Annuity of Rs. 69-12-0 became payable.

Claims for Rs. 31,52,928-12-10 were paid during the year :—

(1) By death of 803 assured lives, under 962 Policies, assuring with Bonus Additions, Rs. 21,57,370-11-8; (2) Under 461 Matured Endowment Policies on 409 lives, assuring with Bonus Additions, Rs. 9,95,558-1-2; Rs. 31,52,928-12-10; Deduct Re-assurances recovered, Rs. 10,000-0-0; Rs. 31,42,928-12-10; Decrease in outstanding claims admitted or intimated, Rs. 1,017-6-8; Total Claims as per Revenue Account, Rs. 31,41,911-6-2.

The Revenue for the year, less Re-assurance Premiums of Rs. 58,485-1-7 amounted to Rs. 75,41,655-11-4 of which Rs. 55,93,626-9-8 was derived from Premiums, etc., and Rs. 19,48,029-1-8 from Interest on Investments.

The total Out-go for the year was Rs. 43,58,232-6-11 which includes Claims paid and outstanding, Pensions, Surrenders, Annuities, Dividends, and Cash Bonuses to Policyholders, etc., leaving a balance of Receipts over Disbursements of Rs. 31,83,423-4-5.

The Directors recommend a Dividend of 30 per cent. per annum to Shareholders for the year 1916.

The Directors regret to record the death in November last of Mr. Gordhandas Khattau, who was a Director of the Company for over 23 years and for more than half that period Chairman of the Board. He invariably took the keenest interest in all the affairs of the Company and was held in high esteem by his colleagues.

Under the provisions of the Articles of Association, Mr. Robert Barlow and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna retire from office as Directors at the Annual General Meeting, but are eligible for re-election.

Confirmation is required of the appointment as Director of Mr. Ralph Kidd who has joined the Board subsequent to the date of the last Ordinary Meeting.

Mr. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia, Policyholders' Auditor, and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Company, Shareholders' Auditors, also retire, but are eligible for re-election.

The Directors recommend that a Bonus equal to one month's salary be paid to the Officers and Staff who are now and were in the Company's service at 31st December last and who had then served for not less than one year.

The Directors have satisfaction in drawing attention to the very marked improvement which has taken place in the New Business completed during the year—the amount being over 16½ Lakhs in excess of the business of 1915. Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of lives and this is fully indicated by the low rate of Mortality experienced. The claims, in spite of an additional year's business on the Books and the fact that over half a Lakh was paid on account of deaths on Active Service, are considerably less than in the previous year.

The Directors draw attention to the large increase that has taken place in the Investment Reserve Fund which has been more than doubled since the date of last Report and now stands at over 88 Lakhs. This, with the amount of over 7 Lakhs standing to the credit of the Contingencies Reserve Fund, offer very substantial provision against the depreciation which has taken place in the Investments.

The Directors again remind Shareholders and Policyholders that they can do much to further the Company's interests by introducing assurers. No opportunity should be lost of advocating the benefits which can be secured by insuring in this Company. All are urged to send in the names of likely assurers and of persons suitable and willing to act as representatives for the Company.

The Board of Directors again record with pleasure the zealous services of the Officers, Agents and all connected with the Company who have helped towards the success of the past year.

THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held yesterday in the Office of Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Alice Building, Fort. Mr. P. M. Kanga, Solicitor, was in the Chair.

The Profit for the year including last year's balance amounted to Rs. 26,026-3-4, out of which Rs. 347 were carried to the building depreciation fund, Rs. 8,518 to the machinery depreciation fund, Rs. 4,000 added to the reserve fund and Rs. 11,445 proposed and passed to pay a dividend at Rs. 7 per share i.e., 7 per cent. leaving a balance of Rs. 1,716-3-4, which was carried over to the next year's account.

The Chairman in placing the report before the meeting said that the Board could have recommended a higher dividend than 7 per cent. but they had thought it better to reserve a portion of their profits to liquidate a certain amount of their debt. They had decided to reduce the debt from Rs. 21,000 to Rs. 16,000 by paying off Rs. 5,000. They had already paid Rs. 19,000 last year and since the commencement of their business they had paid no less than Rs. 84,000 and they hoped to be entirely free of their debt of Rupees one Lakh in a few years. The Company was still working in agreement with the City Ice Company and the agreement was working satisfactorily.

Messrs. A. B. Setna and S. B. Kapadia were reelected directors and Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy were appointed auditors for the current year.

After passing a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting dissolved.

KIRKEE SHOOTING CASE.

TRIAL AT SESSIONS.

EVIDENCE OF SERGEANT AND MRS. HILL.

The second criminal sessions of the current year commenced its sittings on Monday at 10-30 a.m., Mr. Justice Macleod presiding. There are fourteen cases for trial at this sessions, five of them of murder one of attempt to murder, three of theft, two of criminal breach of trust, one of forgery, one of rape and one of exposing a newly born child. The first case that was taken up at this sessions was the Kirkee Shooting case, in which, Lieut. Edgar Cumbo MacWilliam is charged with the offence of attempting the murder of and causing grievous hurt to Sergeant Hill.

The accused, aged 25, a lieutenant in the Army was commited to the Sessions by Lieut-Colonel N. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, on the 26th of January 1917, to stand his trial on the charge of attempting to murder one Sergeant Hill of the Supply and Transport Corps, at Kirkee.

Mr. Weldon with Mr. G. G. Nadkarni appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Dadachanji instructed by Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe defended the accused.

INCIDENTS AT KIRKEE BUNGALOW.

Mr. Weldon in opening the case for the Crown stated that Sergeant Hill was a Sergeant in the Supply and Transport Corps. Before he joined the army he was a guard in a railway company. In August 1916 he was living at Adra in Bengal. He was living there with his wife and daughter. In August last he sent his wife and daughter to Quetta for a change. There Mrs. Hill met the accused and became friendly with him. She returned to Adra. The accused was then in Quetta. While there he had written several letters to Mrs. Hill but he did not hear from her. He had only received a Christmas card and then a letter written by her from Kirkee. Thereupon he applied for leave and went down to Kirkee where she was living with the accused.

Mr. Weldon then narrated the incidents that happened at the bungalow at Kirkee culminating in the wounding of Sergeant Hill by the accused by firing a revolver and the latter's arrest. Sergeant Hill's daughter was also injured, but the charges against the accused in the present instance were only as regards the injuries inflicted on Sergeant Hill. The full particulars of the whole incident appeared in our columns at the time of the trial of the accused before the Cantonment Magistrate of Kirkee.

Mr. Weldon then called Captain Corbould, the Cantonment Magistrate of Kirkee, who deposed to his being sent for on the 16th of January last at about 10-30 p.m. He went to the house where the parties lived and saw Sergeant Hill lying on the floor on a stretcher and a child in bed. He further deposed as to the exact places where he found the bullets and the cartridge cases and the revolver and said that he had also taken down the accused's statement. In his cross-examination he said that he had found no shot in the dining room.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

The next witness examined by the prosecution was Major Patch R.A.M.C. He deposed to the injuries received by Sergeant Hill. One was on his arm. There was no exit there. There was another wound just about the region of the heart. There was an exit almost horizontal. In his cross-examination he deposed that the arm was badly smashed. It was rendered practically useless. In the witness's opinion the shot in the region near the heart could not have been shot from below. The revolver must have been held more or less horizontally to the wound. Persons suffering from neurestheinia were liable to get depressed and people were known to commit suicide when suffering from neurestheinia.

Assistant Surgeon Young was the next witness examined, who deposed to his hearing five shots proceeding from the house where the parties lived. The witness was then at the Recreation Club about 60 yards distant from the bungalow.

SERGEANT HILL'S EVIDENCE.

Sergeant Hill was then called. Examined by Mr. Weldon he said that he was a Sergeant in the Supply and Transport, which he joined from 15th December 1916. Previous to that he was on the railway as a station master at Adra, which was a railway station. He joined the corps in December and went to stay at Quetta leaving his wife and family behind. The first time he saw the accused was a little before he (the witness) left for Quetta when the accused came to see them. He heard from his wife upto Christmas Day when he received a Christmas card from her. Next he received a letter from her on the 9th or 10th of January from Kirkee. He had no idea that his wife was going to Kirkee. In the meantime he had written several letters to her to which he had received no reply. He had suspected his wife all the time and now he applied for and obtained leave with a view to go to Kirkee. He gave no warning that he was going there and on Sunday the 14th he arrived at Kirkee and went straight to his bungalow at Jangli Patcheri.

APOLOGISED TO ACCUSED.

The front door was locked, but from outside he could see the helmet of the accused hanging. He went in from the rear of the house. Going in he saw nobody in the children's bed-room in Mrs. Hills bed room and the accused's room. He came up to the dressing room the door of which was locked. He saw through the crack. The accused then came out and he asked the accused what the meaning of all this was and struck him with a cane which he had in his hand across his face. Mrs. Hill then came and snatched away the cane from him. He then took the accused to the drawing room and asked him to settle the matter as man to man. The accused took out his revolver and asked him to go out. He said that he was unarmed. After that Mrs. Hill came to him and explained the whole thing to him from which it appeared that it was a very small matter, so he went into the drawing room where the accused was and apologised for having struck him. They were on friendly terms after the apology.

TRAIN MISSED.

On the 16th of January two days after his arrival from Kirkee he had made his arrangements for leaving for Quetta with his wife by the 3 o'clock express. He however missed the train because of his luggage cart not coming up in time. He was very angry suspecting some underhand business which made him miss the train.

THREAT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

After they had all returned to the bungalow an idea entered his head to test Mrs. Hill's feelings towards him as he suspected that she cared more for the accused than for him. He therefore at about 5-30 or 6 p.m. wrote a letter to her threatening to commit suicide. The accused was then in the house. He handed over the letter to his wife. The letter began: "To my darling wife" and said that he bequeathed all his property to his wife and children, bade them good-bye and asked his wife not to think ill of him. The envelope was endorsed as follows: "To my own darling wife to be opened at the proper time and not before."

Continuing, witness said that after that they all kept with him till 8 o'clock and tried to keep him cheerful. They then went to the verandah and had a friendly drink. He had not the slightest intention of committing suicide. Sometime after he had a conversation with his wife. He could not remember what the whole conversation was, but his wife told him that she was in love with the accused and he thereupon struck her with his hand. He then took her to a sofa and reasoned with her telling her how silly she was. After that they had dinner. Covers were laid for three but he ordered that the accused's dinner should be taken to the drawing room, while he and his wife had their dinner in the dining room. The accused then called out to him and on his going to him the accused asked him if he would let him speak to Mrs. Hill for five minutes. This he refused to do and left. The accused called him a second time and repeated the same request. The accused was then standing with his back to the writing table in the hall. He went up to him and the accused then said something by which the witness knew that he meant to commit suicide. Thereupon he put both his hands on the accused's shoulder and asked him not to behave like a silly kid but to keep out of the way and go back to England. The accused then said that he was trying to do all sorts of things, had tried to go the front but was getting further away from the front.

SHOT BY ACCUSED.

All this time he had his hands on the accused's shoulder. The accused then said "Wait let me count." He counted up to four slowly, and just as he said "four" there was a report and he (the witness) staggered back and realised that he had been shot. All this time he noticed no pistol at all in the accused's hands or on the table. He did not remember looking down at the accused's hands or whether the accused had moved his position.

Continuing, witness said that when shot, he staggered back away from the accused and did not hold the accused. He put his left hand where he was hit. He saw the accused going from the hall into the dining room. He followed him closely into the dining room because the accused might have thought that he had done for him (the witness) and was going to do further mischief. Mrs. Hill being in the dining room. He entered the room practically at the same time with the accused and was face to face with him when the accused fired second shot wounding him in the arm. He saw Mrs. Hill at this time running out from the dining room into the children's room.

A THIRD SHOT.

After this he caught the accused by the throat with his left hand. They struggled together till they got out through the pantry into the verandah. Here he heard another shot fired. He saw a lamp fall. When they went into the verandah he knocked the accused over and overpowered him and was on the top of him. He had his left hand on the accused's hand which held the revolver and he pinned the accused down under his arm. The accused asked him to let go the revolver to finish himself. This he refused. After this he called out to Mrs. Hill to come and take away the revolver from the accused's hands. She came and took away the revolver. He was then removed to a hospital.

LIFE SAVED BY A RUPEE.

The witness was then shown a leather purse. He recognised it as his own which he had in his pocket when the incident happened. There was a rupee in the purse which was twisted out of shape.

Mr. Weldon.—That saved Sergeant Hill's life.

The pocket had a hole in it right through. The witness also was shown a coat he was wearing at the time showing two holes in the body of the coat and one in the arm.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said that he first suspected his wife when she was at Quetta. He had been married 8 or 9 years and had previously no occasion to complain of her conduct. On the occasion of the accused's first visit he saw nothing which confirmed his suspicions. He had asked him to come and stay with him at Adra. When he left Adra for Quetta in December it was arranged that his wife should go to Calcutta. He had always found his wife a truthful woman. At the time he received the letter from his wife dated the 3rd January, 1917, he did not know that the accused had left Calcutta. He was surprised to learn that his wife had gone to Kirkee and he thought it might be for cheapness of living there. When he discovered that his wife was in the room next to the accused at Kirkee his suspicions became very strong. When he saw the accused in the house on the 14th January he might have used very violent language. He told the accused that he was a cad and deserved to be shot.

He had a full explanation from his wife that evening. He fully made it up with his wife that evening. He knew now that he had been then deceived. He was perfectly friendly with the accused on Monday. At that time he did not know that the accused had made presents of money to his wife. He did not know that even now.

MRS. HILL'S CONFESSION.

On Tuesday he fully believed that there had been nothing wrong between his wife and the accused. His wife said on Tuesday that she loved the accused. He did not think that there was anything wrong in his wife saying that. It was not true that he believed that there had been impropriety between the accused and his wife, that he (the witness) was very forgiving and that he (the witness) did not want his wife to talk with the accused. The accused could have shot him with the greatest ease before dinner on Tuesday. The accused said he wanted to commit suicide at the second interview. That might have been said at the first interview. When he said in his dying declaration that there had been intimacy between his wife and the accused he meant too much friendship. He had said nothing offensive to the accused when he went a second time to the drawing room, just before he was shot. He might have said to the accused on both occasions firmly that he wished the accused to have nothing whatever to do with his wife.

THE STRUGGLE.

The accused led the witness then to believe that he, the accused, would commit suicide if the witness would let him do it. He did not particularly notice the hands of the witness at the time. He had his hands on the accused's shoulders all the time. He did not see the revolver upto the time that the shot was fired. It was not true that the witness had held the accused's hands from the beginning in order to prevent the accused from committing suicide. He could not say if the accused fought violently at the time. Accused could have shot the witness when the witness had his left arm on the accused's throat as the right arm of the accused was free. Witness was desperate at the time. Accused appeared to be depressed and witness was afraid that he would shoot witness's wife. He called for his wife to remove the pistol from the accused's hand only when he had securely held accused's hand. He wrote the letter to his wife threatening to commit suicide in order to find out whether his wife cared for him. He found out as a result of the experiment that she did not care for him.

Several witnesses were tendered for cross-examination at this stage, but Mr. Binning said that he did not want to cross-examine them.

MRS. HILL EXAMINED.

Mrs. Hill wts then called. Examined-in-chief by Mr. Weldon, witness said that she first met the accused at Quetta. She travelled down from Adra to Kirkee the same day as the accused. When her husband came to Kirkee on the 14th January, she was staying in the same bungalow as the accused. Her husband assaulted the accused in his room on that day. She was present at the assault. Her husband told her the morning he came down that he had bought a revolver at Quetta. She took her husband away to her own room after the assault and then her husband apologized to the accused. After that her husband and the accused were on friendly terms. Correspondence was going on between her and the accused on the 15th (several). Letters of the 15th January 1917, from accused to the witness written in very affectionate terms were here read and put in). She had no idea that the accused stopped the luggage cart on Tuesday when her husband attempted to leave for Quetta at 3 o'clock. Her husband charged her with purposely delaying him. Her husband then asked her to leave the room and kissed her and the children, from which, she inferred that he wanted to commit suicide. She then spoke to the accused and the accused attempted to persuade her husband not to be silly. Her husband asked her and the accused both to leave the room. Her husband trusted her and the accused and thought there was no harm in their living together in the same house but the public might think there was.

ACCUSED'S SUICIDAL INTENTIONS.

When she was with the accused in the drawing room he was writing a letter to his mother. (Unfinished letters to the accused's mother written by the accused and informing the mother of his intention to commit suicide were here read and put in). Accused said he could not live without her and was determined to put an end to his existence. She asked the accused to make a clean breast of it to her husband, but he said "No." Accused said she should go to her husband as there were children.

She then made up her mind to tell her husband everything. She told him that she loved the accused and her husband struck her. She ran out of the room and her husband followed her. They then made it up. Before dinner her husband told her in the bedroom that she would soon forget the accused. She overheard a little of what was said in the drawing room between her husband and the accused at the first interview When her husband came back she told him that the accused would commit suicide. He said he would not, and refused to allow her to see the accused. At this time her husband was outwardly friendly to the accused. She did not overhear the conversation at the second interview. Her husband and the accused appeared to be talking in a friendly manner and the accused seemed to be appealing to her husband to be allowed to see her. Then she heard two shots. She was in the dining room. She went into the children's room looking for her boy and then out into the back verandah. The next time she saw her husband and the accused they were still struggling in the pantry. A shot was probably fired in the dining room. She was then in the children's room. She did not see it fired. She heard more shots after that; she could not say how many. She and her little girl were in the verandah. She then heard some one calling her. Her husband then gave her a revolver like the one in Court.

HUSBAND'S VISIT UNEXPECTED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said that she was at present living with her husband. On the second visit accused paid to Adna, he stayed in their house. She did not travel to Kirkee in the same compartment as the accused. She went first to a hotel in Poona. The accused suggested a joint bungalow and she was agreeable. The letters put in correctly represented her feeling towards the accused. She had no idea that her husband was coming on Sunday. The door had been locked the previous night and had not been opened that day. Her husband was in an excited state when he came. He accused her of being unfaithful to him. That charge was true. She really believed on Tuesday that her husband intended committing suicide. He told her that he had bought the revolver to shoot the accused. As soon as he came her husband announced that he would take her to Quetta. On Sunday he told her that he did not like her having interviews alone with the accused. That was why the letters were written. On Monday accused had fever and had not attended to his duties. He dined at the mess. On Tuesday accused's dinner was ordered to be served in the drawing room by her husband's orders.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF MARCH, 1917.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE HEATON,

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

56-16-337-16.—Jamsetji R & D, B G Horniman v. Surajmal B Mehta, Craigie B & Caroe.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

278-15.—Jeh M & S, Manchershaw Dorabji Cooper v. Erachshaw Dorabji Cooper & ors, Nadir & D, Mer K & Co.

836-15.—Unwalla P & P, Nanabhoy Bezonji Choksey a firm v. Fazulbhoy Gulam Husein, a firm.

1100-15.—Khand L & M, Messrs. K G Faith & Co. a firm v. Messrs. C L Allen & Co. a firm.

691-16.—Sham M & H, The Empire Bank Ld v. Ramrattan Ladha.

739-16.—Sham M & H, The Empire Bank Ld v. Tribhowandas Himatlal.

820-16.—Ard H D & Co., Abdoolally Moolla Gulamally v. Badrudin Mulla Gulamally & ors, Unwalla P & P.

1309-16.—Craigie B & C, Moro Ramchandra Deo v. Vishwanath Vinayek Pathak, Judah & Solomon.

21-17.—Vachha & Co., Govindram Nandram Sagtia v. Jaydayal Gangaprasad Chawan, M & Tha.

26-17.—Vachha & Co., Ahemraj Shrikissondas v. Mahaberprasad Asaram & ors.

29-17.—Malvi H M & R, Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Onkarji v. Zoonalal Munalal Zaveri, Payne & Co.

43-17.—Kharas & Co., Dagdu Sakharam Telly v. Kison Jhuraji Sable, Jehangir M & S.

122-17.—N C Dalal Bai Chimanbai widow v. Raichand Khusal & ors, Ard H D & Co.

174-17.—Edg G W & Co., Shirinbai v. Rahimtulla, Abdul Rahim & anr.

182-17.—Edg G W & Co., Baj Jadav widow v. Dharamsey Meghji, Tyabji D & Co.

184-17.—Soonderdas & Co., Jugjiwan Vallabhdas a firm v. Chaturbhuj Mavji & anr, Dikshit D & P.

189-17.—Little & Co., Talaram Neblanmal & anr v. Raichand Khooshalchand.

190-17.—Edg G W & Co., Thakoredas Bhagwandas v. Dharamsey Meghji, Tyabji D & Co.

210-17.—Little & Co., W H Brady & Co., Ld v. Mahommed Husein Narudin & Co. a firm.

217-17.—Shroff & Dinshaw, Bai Meherbai widow & ors v. Cawasji Edulji Afimwalla & ors.

224-17.—Wadia G & Co., Sorabji Cursetji Sett v. Dadabhai Hormusji Billimoria, M B Chothia.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

700-14.—Captain & V, Jethabhai Hirji v. Nenbai widow, Maneklal & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1033-16.—F P Pavri, Bai Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Ismail, Motichand & D.

935-15.—Edg G W & Co., Mahomedali Adamji Peerbhoy v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.

1310-16.—N C Dalal, Vithal Dewji Kangootkar v. Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, Payne & Co.

1176-16.—Little & Co., Lakhmidas Dwarkadas v. Dwarkadas Tokarsey & ors, Maneklal & Co., Madh K & Ch, Ard H D & Co., Capt a V.

719-16.—N C Dalal, Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel v. Upendranath Purshutham Vijaykar & ors, Edg G W & Co.

1413-15.—Madh K & Ch, Dungarsi Lakhmidas v. Keshavji Meghji & Co. a firm, Ard H D & Co.

S C Ct 596-22439-16.—Mulla & M, Ratanji Virpal & ors v. Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Payne & Co.

934-16.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Napu Patramal & o Judah & S.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

896-16.—Unwalla P & Papa, Bai Monghibai widow v. Ranchhoddas Damodhar & ors, Manchershaw & W, Ch Sd. 15-3-17.

FOR JUDGMENT (IN COURT.)

447-16.—Payne & Co., Haji Mahomed Mehdi Muleketugar v. C Vorhaid & Co. a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

SUMMONSES ADJOURNED INTO COURT.

C C 1443-15.—Patell & Ez, Goomanji Prithviraj a firm v. Mirjamal Gajanand firm, Payne & Co., Ch Sd 13-3-17.

183-16.—Patell & Ez., Khensabai widow & anr Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., & ors, Payne & Co., 12-3-17.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

183-16.—Payne & Co., Khensabai widow & anr v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., & ors, Payne & Co., Patell & Ez., As Part heard, 5-2-17.

S C 183-17.—Motichand & D, Vithaldas Ishwardas Parek v. Anant Kashinath Wagle & anr, Judah & Solomon.

C C 1343-16.—Amin and D, Shamji Champsey v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld, Crawford B & Co.

C C 1204-16.—Patell and Ez, Abdul Husein Abdul Karim v. Messrs E F Kavarana a firm, Mulla and M.

657-16.—N C Dalal (For a pauper), 3Purshotamdas Madhowji v. Javerchand Naranji and anr, Shroff D and D.

1637-16.—S A Tyabji (For a pauper), Korba Erayya Sayanna v. Karba Savanna Erayya & ors, Purnanand & Co.

930-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Purshotamdas Harkissondas v. The Central Indiaa Spg Wg & Mfg Co. Ltd, Wadia G & Co.

ALLEGED ADMINISTRATION OF NARCOTIC.

DANGEROUS "PRASAD" OP GODDESS.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Inspector Smith charged Rajabai, a Hindu woman with administering a narcotic to another woman Laxmibai with the intention of robbing her of her ornaments valued at Rs. 34. It was stated for the prosecution that the complainant lived in a temple in Bazar Road, Kamatipura and the accused went to live near her about a week ago. On the 23rd instant in the morning, the complainant saw the accused seated before the goddess with her hair dishevelled and making peculiar gestures. When complainant asked her the meaning of this the accused said that she had been successful in propitiating the goddess and gave some sugar as "prasad" of the deity, which she exhorted her to eat if she wanted to get her blessings. Laxmibai ate the sugar and she felt giddy when the accused removed her ornaments. The complainant told this to one Ramlinga Gurpadaya who had come there and he found some of them concealed in her hair and the accused absconded when he went to fetch some water for the complainant. She was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was found she was suffering from dhatura poisoning and she was kept there for treatment.

The case was adjourned.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

ACCUSED GETS TWO MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Excise Inspector Velloze charged Esoof Ebrahim with selling a grain of cocaine without license in Khoja Street on Sunday last. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE DEALER'S FOUR PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate Excise Inspectors Velloze charged one Narayan Rambhao with possessing half-a-grain of cocaine at Kumbharwada on Saturday last. The Magistrate seitenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to execute a bond for Rs. 50 for a period of six months to abstain from offences under section 43 (B) of the Bombay Abkari Amendment Act 17. The accused was an old offender as he had four previous convictions in regard to same sort of offences.

There were 16,402 deaths and 20,716 cases from plague in India during week ending March 17. The following are provincial figures:—Bombay Presidency and Sind had 3,290 deaths, Madras Presidency 234, Bengal Presidency 7, Bihar and Orissa 2,093, United Provinces 6,690, Punjab 117, Burma 222, Central Provinces 1,429, Coorg 1, Mysore State 142, Hyderabad State 1,851, Central India 148, and Rajputana 178.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 26.

The disturbance in north-west India persists. It has again given widespread rain in the frontier districts with a few falls in other parts of North-west India. Thundershowers continued in the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in north Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province; local in Kashmir, Sind, Central Provinces, Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, Punjab, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts:—Mergui one and half inches; Murree one; Peshawar and Parachinar one and half; Khushab and Dera Ismail Khan a quarter, Harnai and Quetta a half, Karachi three-quarters; Nagpur a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Baluchistan and Central Provinces, increase in east Punjab and north-west United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th March, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Punjab. Rawalpindi has had 0.61in. and Lahore 0.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except at Multan. The air is generally damper. Day temperature is considerably below the average in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 0.73in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is generally damper. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is also below the average in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in Gujarat and Cutch. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is in excess at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north-eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 0.26in., Saugor 0.16in., Nagpur 0.38in. and Raipur 0.10in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air continues damper. Temperature is generally much below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad records 0.10in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperaure is below the average at Aurangabad, Sholapur and Bijapur; night temperature is also in defect at Malegaon and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the north-west has given nearly general rain in Baluchistan, the north Punjab and local rain in Sind. Rainfall has also been fairly general in the Central Provinces and local in Hyderabad. A few light showers are reported from the Madras Deccan and on the south Coromandel coast. Isolated thunderstorms occurred in Rajputana, the United Provinces and north Gujarat but the reported rainfall has been insignificant.

Some thunder showers are likely in the Punjab and the Central Provinces. A few falls may occur in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 26th of March 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th Mar.)	70.4	56.8	92	..	7.52	—2.84
Jask	84.5	66.3	65	..	4.23	+0.24
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (25th Mar.)	85.9	72.1	53	..	3.05	—0.54
PUNJAB—						
Multan	81.3	58.8	79	..	0.23	—1.27
Rawalpindi	61.6	52.0	90	0.61	1.93	—5.92
Lahore	74.3	59.7	77	0.12	0.31	—2.87
Hissar	90.2	62.7	52	..	0.91	..
Ambala	80.7	62.3	58	0.09	0.78	—4.51
Delhi	87.7	63.0	70	..	1.26	—1.50
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.8	66.2	57	..	1.21	—0.36
Mainpuri	91.3	64.2	67	..	2.04	—0.07
Jhansi	94.4	66.8	73	0.01	2.41	+0.66
Cawnpore	91.6	63.7	72	..	4.02	+2.04
Allahabad	91.4	64.8	57	..	3.84	+1.73
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	81.7	56.6	73	0.02	0.41	—0.68
Karachi	81.4	63.9	82	0.73	0.91	—0.53
Ajmer	89.0	60.1	58	..	0.04	—1.25
Jaipore	90.5	64.8	48	..	0.86	—0.58
Kotah	95 0	68.8	37	..	0.12	—0.74
Mount Abu	74 0	57.4	62	..	0.41	—0.74
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.6	63.7	73	..	0.53	+0.08
Dwarka	82.7	76.2	75	..	0	—0.66
Veraval	79.9	72.1	74	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	92.6	68.8	70	..	0.02	—0.48
Bhavnagar Para	93.6	67.8	69	..	0	—0.56
Surat	90.7	68.5	71	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	94.1	69.9	68	..	1.04	+0.65
Deesa	93.6	66.6	72	0.01	1.16	+0.65
Neemuch	89.5	61.2	39	..	1.22	+0.42
Indore	91.7	69.1	57	..	1.76	+0.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.3	63.5	74	0.26	6.63	+4.08
Saugor	91.6	63.8	64	0.16	3.24	+1.01
Hoshangabad	90.9	62.4	79	..	4.66	+2.94
Khandwa	98.2	67.4	42	..	1.68	+0.53
Akola	88.4	67.7	74	..	4.85	+2.85
Amraoti	85.3	69.1	67	..	4.23	+2.24
Nagpur	83.6	66.0	79	0.38	6.71	+4.25
Chanda	91.8	70.2	72	..	5.43	+2.80
Raipur	93.1	68.9	84	0.10	7.96	+5.84
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	73.0	79	..	2.40	+1.81
Ratnagiri	85.5	71.7	57	..	8.65	+7.94
Marmugao	86.3	74.2	79	..	5.50	+4.81
Karwar	87.8	71.3	90	..	9.68	+7.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.6	66.0	41	..	1.65	+0.78
Ahmednagar	93.0	62.5	33	..	2.08	+0.69
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	95.5	69.3	45	..	9.16	+7.47
Bijapur	92.5	70.1	45	..	10.39	+8.92
Belgaum	91.5	62.2	39	..	11.56	+9.39
Aurangabad	93.8	63.6	28	..	2.05	+0.73
Nizamabad (Indur).	88.9	68.7	67	0.08	3.46	+1.65
Hyderabad	88.4	72.2	85	0.10	8.19	+6.06
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.2	77.1	70	..	6.27	+2.85
Calicut	89.4	77.9	78	..	6.20	—0.71
Cochin	92.7	74.7	76	0.02	8.70	—2.88
Colombo	84.5	73.0	97	0.01	24.40	—2.73
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.6	73.4	78	..	11.06	+4.12
Bellary	95.3	73.5	67	0.24	6.11	+3.65
Cuddapah	95.6	78.1	69	..	4.87	+0.03
Madras	90.2	77.2	79	..	18.52	—1.02
Bangalore	89.8	67.3	79	..	11.10	+6.93
Coimbatore	88.2	72.8	74	..	7.29	+1.70
Trichinopoly	97.3	76.8	71	..	3.72	—5.73
Nagapatam	90.1	76.9	82	0.34	16.76	—12.51

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A, L. A. A. (London), F. Inc. C. A.
CHURCH GATE STREET.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th Mar. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahs....	29.889 Inch.
Temperature of Air	78.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.7 "
Dew Point.....	68.5 "
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.711 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Monday—10)	1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 "
Minimum.....do.....	73.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,NNE,NNW,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind do. do. ...	162 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	Day of Week.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Mar	h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	26	m 0	57	28 6	26	m 7	0	14 5
		1	45a	28 11		7	32a	14 9
Tues.	27	m 1	34	27 6	27	m 7	36	15 2
		2	27a	27 11		8	12a	19 1
Wed	28	m 2	11	26 4	28	m 8	12	16 3
		3	10a	26 8		8	57a	20 3
Thur	29	m 2	48	25 2	29	m 8	50	17 5
		3	58a	25 7		9	53a	21 3
Fri.	30	m 3	30	24 0	30	m 9	35	18 4
		5	52a	24 8		11	52a	21 9
Sat.	31	4	27	23 1	31	m 10	38	19 7
	Apl.	6	45a	24 4	Apl.			
Sun.	1	m 5	10	22 8	1	m 1	41	21 4
		8	31a	24 7		0	30a	20 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 26 (Monday)	6h. 38m.	6h. 51m.
" 27 (Tuesday)	6h. 37m.	6h. 51m.
" 28 (Wednesday)	6h. 36m.	6h. 51m.
" 29 (Thursday)	6h. 35m.	6h. 52m.
" 30 (Friday)	6h. 34m.	6h. 52m.
" 31 (Saturday)	6h. 34m.	6h. 52m.
April 1 (Sunday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 52m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Mar. 23rd	9h. 35.0m.	a.m.
First Quarter	" " 30th	4h. 6.4m.	p.m.
Full Moon	" April 7th	7h. 18.8m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	" 15th	1h. 42.0m.	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 26th March 1917 was 30.189 inches. For tem

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 18th of Meher, 1286.
Mahomedan: 2nd of Jamad-ul-akhar, 1335.
Hindu: 4th Sud. of Chaitra, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 38m.; Sunset: 6h. 51m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society: Annual Meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Hornets A. Club v. Young Men's Friendly Association, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: 1st Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers v. Republican Sporting Club, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, will also be forwarded by this mail.

THURSDAY, Mar. 29.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Replay Grant Medical College Gymkhana v. B. E S. School, (old boys), Oval, 5-30 p.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong, via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

FRIDAY, March 30.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Replay Parsee Cyclists' Sporting Club v. Y. M. C. A. Army Branch, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Mar. 31.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition at the Town Hall.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p. m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. 10 p m. Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

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Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday, 25th March, at Dr. Parukh's Hospital, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Jehanbux R. Chichgar of (Govt. Shipping Office), of a son.

ERULKAR—On the 25th March, at Saraswati Villa, New Gamdevi, Bombay, the wife of A. S. Erulkar, M.D. (London), of a son.

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending Saturday March 31st:—

Wednesday, 28th.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Instructions in 1st and 2nd Class Tests, and P/L's and Second's examinations.

Saturday 31st.—Flag raiding. Details issued later. Uniform with staves and flags.

Remarks.—Will Patrol Leader and Second kindly report attendance on last week's parade as soon as possible.

Subscription.—For month of March still unpaid must now be paid to Senior P/L before 30th instant.

Instructions.—Will those who require private instructions in P/L's and Second Examinations please arrange with A. S. M. for suitable date.

ALFRED G. TOOX.
A. S. M. I/C 1st Bombay Troops.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

March 27.

623. Machine Gun Courses:—"H" Company Class will parade at Prince's Dock Armoury at 5-30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesdays.

626. Prize Distribution:—This has been postponed until a later date which will be notified hereafter.

627. Musketry:—The Range will be open on Wednesday morning March 28th only. All men who have not completed musketry must do so on that date, otherwise they will be Non-Efficient.

629. Arms.—Return of Arms:—All arms and equipment must be returned to Headquarters during the week ending March 31st. Every effort must be made to see that this order is duly complied with. The Armoury is open daily from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 5-45 to 8 p.m. All short rifles must be returned by Wednesday next 28th instant.

630. Parades.—"C" parade on Tuesday 27th at 6-15 p.m. for the purpose of returning all arms and equipment to Headquarters.

"G" parade on Tuesday 27th at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

Dress:—Shirts and Shorts.

Note:—Arms will be handed in at Headquarters after this parade.

631. Medical Examination:—

Members of the Corps at present in Bombay who have not been medically examined must attend at one of the War Hospitals during the week. See advertisement in "Times of India" for details.

S/D. C. N. MOBERLY,
Major.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

March 26.

No. 67—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing Monday, 26th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the current week, Lieut. W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Officer next for duty.

Orderly Sergeant, No. 1 Company, Sergeant A. S. White.

Orderly Sergeant, No. 2 Company, Sergeant W. Grimshaw.

Orderly Sergeant, E. E. Company, Sergeant G. Barnes.

No. 68—Parades.

There will be parades at Headquarters every morning at 7 a.m. except Thursday and Sunday.

There will be parades at Headquarters every evening at 7 p.m. except Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

Result of "Carter" and "Inter Company" Competitions on Sunday, 25th March, 1917:—

"CARTER" CUP.

"A" Sub-Section, No. 2 Company, B. V. A., 386.

"A" Sub-Section No. 1 Company, B. V. A., 370.

No. 1 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., 366.

"D" Sub-Section, No. 2 Company, B. V. A., 342.

No. 2 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., 337.

"B" Sub-Section, No. 1 Company, B. V. A., 320.

No. 3 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., 278.

No. 4 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., 273.

"INTER COMPANY" CUP.

No. 2 Company, B. V. A., 491.
E. E. Company, B. V. A., 474.
No. 1 Company, B. V. A., 415.

Highest scores in each complete losing team:—

"D" Sub-Section, No. 2 Company, B. V. A., Gunner Navin, 90.

No. 1 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., Sapper Hainsworth, 83.

"B" Sub-Section, No. 1 Company, B. V. A., Bombr. Osborne, 83.

No. 2 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., S. Sergt. Cunninghame, 79.

"A" Sub-Section, No. 1 Company, B. V. A., Bombr. Bazley, 79.

No. 4 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., Sapper Cottrell, 78.

No. 3 Section, E. E. Company, B. V. A., Sapper Sare-Sear, 72.

Result of "Extra" Match:—
1st C. S. M. Clyne, 89.
2nd Lieut. Boyal, 89.
3rd Sergt. Walton, 80.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

There will be a Musketry Classification at Colaba at 7-30 a.m. on 30th instant for those not classified.

The habit of wearing a mixture of uniform and civilian dress, must be discontinued.

All rifles must be returned to Headquarters at once they being required in exchange for new ones.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) afternoon the 27th March 1917 at 3-30 o'clock.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Eight attacks and eight deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Sunday, the cases being reported as follows:—Mandvi, two attacks and two deaths: Tarwadi, Sewri, Walkeshwar, Fort (North), one attack and one death each: Bhuleshwar and Girgaum one attack each: Khetwadi and Worli one death each. There were four attacks and two deaths from small-pox. There were no cholera cases. The toal mortality from all causes was 99 as compared with 129 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 1915.

A SOCIAL GATHERING.

The first social gathering of all voluntary workers in public institutions such as the Paisa Fund, Brahmin Vidvarthi Sahayyak Mandal, Brahmin Hitwardhini Sabha, Young Men's Hindu Association, Bhatia Mitra Mandal, Volunteers for Military Duty, etc., etc., will be held in the coming Easter Holidays (exact time and place will be published hereafter). Those wishing to take part in it are requested to communicate with the Chairman, Shrimant Annasahib Nene, Sadashiv St., Girgaum, Bombay, or to Mr. C. J. Kher, Hon. Secretary, Soman Buildings, Kelewadi, Bombay.

WAR LOAN SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Dear Sir,—I have read with great interest the letter written by "Briton" on a "War Loan Suggestion" which appeared in your columns yesterday.

If "Briton" is correct in his statements, and I think he is, then it is high time that the Government not only paid a part of their salaries in War Bonds, but cut down the pay for these officers, at least while they are living in such a cheap place as Bombay.

According to the latest figures the War is at present costing over £6,000,000 sterling a day. Why then should such large salaries be paid to men for work, which to say the least, is not dangerous, if [illegible]

As "Briton" rightly remarks, many business men have given up good positions to fight for their Country for a few shillings a week. In fairness to those men it is only right that the men who do not have to go into danger, should be paid the same.

How about discharging all men in highly paid positions, and then bringing them in under the compulsion scheme, and paying them the same as a private soldier, with perhaps a little extra for their special skill? More money would then be available for men disabled in the War.—Yours, etc.

"ANOTHER BRITON."

Fort Street, Bombay, Mar. 23.

It is understood that in modification of the orders posting temporary judges of the Madras High Court until the end of the current month some extension will be necessary and the present arrangements will be continued until further orders.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO (2) BEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA (1)

The replay of the drawn tie between these two teams in the first round of the above tournament came off on the Oval on Monday, when at the second time of asking the team of the premier club of the Presidency had to admit defeat to the Luso-Instituto boys by the narrow margin of a goal, the scores being two goals to one. The display of hockey was not of a very high order, the Gymkhana team being totally off colour. There was an entire lack of combination in the forward line and in tackling they were quite out-manoeuvred by their nippier opponents who had decidedly a greater share in attack in the initial period. The Instuto Luso Indiano boys romped round the Gymkhana defence in vigourous style and kept up persistent pressure almost throughout the first thirty minutes' play. Their forwards took to pretty dodges and short passes and the Gymkhana defence fell to pieces with the result that two goals were registered against them during this period, Powell being credited with the points. The attacking line was well supported by their half and backs who did not allow the Gymkhana forwards any liberty.

During the second moiety the exchanges grew even and seven minutes before the close the Gymkhana scored through Baines. No other score was registered and the game ended in a win for the Instituto Luso Indiano team as stated. The supervision of the game by Messrs. Moir and Everton was excellent.

The teams were:—

Instituto Luso Indiano—D'Souza; Rafino and Gonsalvez; Randolph, Chobbs and D'Sa; Castell, Pereira, Powell, Ferreira and Fagan.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Aspinwall; Capt. Coates and Lees; Allen, Quin and Rev. Bracbury; Baker, Barrett, Baines, Capt. Rigby and Farron.

Referees:—Messrs. Moir and Everton.

LAWN TENNIS.

The following were the results of the matches played on Monday:—

HANDICAP SINGLES.

T. W. Brough *bt.* Capt. Kirkwood, 6-3, 6-1.

Gwyther *bt.* Capt. Shorten, 6-0, 8-6.

G. W. Graham *bt.* Capt. Hutchison, 6-0, 6-2.

D. Harrington *bt.* J. W. Jessop, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5.

The following matches in handicap singles will be played to-day:—

A. J. Hesse *vs.* J. D. S. Baker.

P. L. Anstey *vs.* G. G. Fletcher.

A POPULAR HINDU CRICKETER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Mar. 26.

A portrait in oils of the well-known Hindu cricketer, Mr. D. B. Deodhar, was hung on Sunday in the Poona Young Hindu Cricketers' Gymkhana, the occasion being the annual general meeting. The Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat, who presided, congratulated Mr. Deodhar on his achievements in the cricket field and predicted for him a niche in the popular estimation in this country in much the same way as H. H. the Jam Saheb had held in England. The portrait was painted by Mr. S. K. Pimpalkhare, a local artist.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A JAPANESE COMPANY.

Next Thursday evening Miss Tenkwa, the celebrated Japanese actress and dancer, and her large company will open a season at the Royal Opera House. They will present a variety programme every item of which will be entirely novel and entertaining.

Miss Tenkwa herself and a corps de ballet of six will give various Japanese dances never before seen in Bombay to the tune of quaint music supplied by the company's own orchestra. So different are these dances from Western ballets that they will appeal to every class. In the acting department some members of the troupe will present amusing little sketches typical of Japan. Others will sing pretty little dove songs.

In the better known music hall line will come wonderful feats of magic, of trick, cycling and of balancing. Another most interesting number will consist of displays of jiu-jitsu the world-famous Japanese system of wrestling, by clever exponents of the art. With contributions by the orchestra and many other numbers of an unusual character, a most entertaining show should be seen. The company is very versatile and there will be frequent changes of programme during the season.

BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

The public of Bombay will have another opportunity to-night of seeing that excellent band of entertainers "The Scamps". This alteration in the arrangements at the Excelsior is owing to the illness of Mr. Reeves Hansford who however, is much better and will be seen in the part of "Hoggenheimer in "The Belle of Bond Street" to-morrow (Wednesday) when that piece will be produced for the first time in Bombay.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

The reports of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals shows that during February last in 192 cases of cruelty and 49 cases of overloading prosecuted by the agents of the Society fines were imposed by the magistrates, in 50 other cases the animals concerned were sent to the hospital for animals and in one case the animal was sent to the pinjrapole. In 24 other cases the accused were warned and discharged. There were 271 animals and birds under treatment at the Bai Sakarbai D. Petit Hospital for Animals at the beginning of February. 262 were newly admitted during the month. Of the total under treatment, 181 were discharged cured, 26 left uncured and 28 died, leaving 288 still under treatment at the end of the month. 65 animals and birds were treated as out-patients, while 147 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as outpatients at the dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar.

BILLIARDS.

INMAN V. REECE.

DEFEAT OF THE CHAMPION.

A large company was present when the concluding stages in the game of 16,000 up. Reece with 900 start, were entered upon at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, on Saturday (Feb. 10), afternoon. Reece had considerably the best of matters and practically monopolised the table making breaks of 140, 160, 97, 95, 85, 87, 53, 86, 75 and 78, to Inman's best runs of 169, 72, 107, 93, 63 and 104. At the interval the scores read:

REECE (rec 900)	15,302
INMAN	14,550

There was a large attendance when the final stage was entered upon. Reece immediately got to work, and the outcome of really smart billiards was a break of 161. Inman afterwards replied with 53, but Reece continued to have the best of the argument, and with best runs of 81, 106, and 90 ran out a winner by 954 points. Inman scored breaks of 62, 50, 150, and 75. Full score:—

REECE	16,000
INMAN	15,046

GEOGRAPHY IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the Bhagawat Gita it is stated that when knowledge is clouded by ignorance people are apt to fall into a delusion. And this is what has happened in the Bombay Legislative Council in connection with the debate on the teaching of scientific or "up-to-date" Geography. The Hon. Mr. Upasani moved that the provision made for the appointment of a Lecturer in Geography for the Sydenham College be omitted on the ground that instructions in Geography could be easily given by the other Professors of the College. Messrs. Paranjpe and Patel supported this motion and remarked that in their opinion the new appointment was unnecessary. The Director of Public Instruction rightly opposed this motion and observed that a refusal of the proposal would impair the efficiency of the College as Geography was an *important subject*. The member in charge of the Educational Portfolio pointed out the irrelevancy of the question of the number of hours for which the Professors taught in the Sydenham College. And here every right-thinking man will agree with the Hon. Mr. Chaubal that what is required is efficiency in teaching, that is quality and not quantity. Mr. Chaubal further added that they (the Educational Authorities) wanted to appoint an expert Lecturer on Geography, not the Geography that taught that coals came from Newcastle and biscuits from Reading but the most "up-to-date" Geography as taught in the best Colleges at home. Now let us consider what are the best Colleges at home, that is Colleges where a good knowledge of scientific Geography—or to use Mr. Chaubal's expression "up-to-date" Geography, is imparted. Through the praiseworthy, exertions of Lord Curzon Mr. Menander and a few other zealous Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, an impetus has been given to the study of Geography in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. But nowhere has a special Diploma in Scientific Geography been established except in the University of London. From a recent publication of the Royal Geographical Society of London we find that lately, the London University has instituted a Diploma in Geography which is regarded as equivalent to an honour's Degree in one subject, special arrangements have been made at the University College, London, for teaching Scientific Geography and special attention is paid to the teaching of the physical bases of Geography which includes physical Geology, Geomorfology, and Meteorology and the candidate's knowledge is tested in the practical use of the instruments, in map-making, reading and in general, regional, commercial, historical Geography. The courses are under the able direction of Professor Garwood who is a member of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, London. The first examination for this Diploma in "up-to-date" Geography was held in July last and four candidates passed.

Now the question arises, is the Lecturer on Geography at Sydenham College a holder of the Diploma in Geography? If he is, it is well and good. If not, then the public will think that Messrs. Upsani and Paranjpe were justified in questioning the utility of the new appointment. From Mr. Chaubal's statement in the Council, it appears that the new lecturer on Geography was engaged on the work of teaching Geography at the Sydenham College from July to October last and as the first examination for the Diploma in Geography was held in July last, it is clear that the aforesaid Lecturer could not have appeared for the Diploma Examination which was held in London. It is therefore evident that the Lecturer of the Educational Authorities is not the holder of the "up-to-date" or the best Diploma in Geography.

We are thankful to the Director of Public Instruction and the Hon. Mr. Chaubal for their admission that Geography is an important subject, that its teaching requires expert knowledge. But if Geography is such an important and useful subject for the student, the citizen and the administrator, then some explanation is required as to why the educational authorities of the Bombay Government have allowed geography to be driven out from the portals of the Bombay University.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. JOSHI,
Fellow, Royal Geographical Society.
Bombay, Girgaum, 24th March, 1917.

EFFICIENT USE OF TONNAGE.

ASPECT OF THE U-BOAT PROBLEM.

Of all the measures now being adopted to deal with the shipping problem from the purely ship manager's point of view, in contradistinction to the naval aspect, none is generally recognised to be of more immediate importance than the steps which are being taken to make the most efficient use of existing tonnage, says the Shipping Correspondent of "The Times." Obviously, the most effective way of at once discounting the losses of ships sunk by submarines is to get more effective work of the shipping available.

The desirability of assisting the ordinary labour at the ports by dock battalions has long been recognised, and the question of applying the same principle to the railways is under consideration by the committee which was appointed a few days ago, presided over by Mr. A. Illingworth, the Postmaster-General, to inquire into the facilities at present offered by the railways for clearing goods from the docks of the United Kingdom.

Unfortunately, an examination of the state of the ports with a view to bringing about an immediate improvement has disclosed the fact that, generally speaking, the ports of the United Kingdom are not well equipped with labour-saving devices and mechanical appliances. It is the deliberate opinion of recognised experts that England is practically a virgin land for the latter.

The problem really resolves itself into two parts—that concerned with the loading and discharging of requisitioned vessels, and that dealing with ships employed in ordinary commerce. The work of dealing with the requisitioned ships has been in the hands of various Government authorities, and it would be unreasonable to expect that naval and military officers with the best possible intentions could have the most thorough expert knowledge of the subject.

In another direction attempts are now being made to utilise better existing tonnage by substituting, where circumstances justify it, shorter trades for the longer voyages. This policy was, of course, instituted under the old regime, but there are signs that the Shipping Controller is not indisposed to carry it further.

BENZOL SUPPLIES.

Benzol is extensively used as a motor fuel abroad, and the question is often asked why it is not available in this country. This liquid, sometimes known as benzene, is a coal-tar product, and is largely used in the manufacture of carbolic acid, dyes and medicinal compounds, and as the manufacture of these articles was but slightly developed before the war little attention was given to the production of benzol in the distillation of coal, there being but a limited market for it. Of late more attention has been given to the producing and saving of the benzol resulting from the manufacture of gas, but the entire supply is now in demand for the making of carbolic acid, which is a step in the manufacture of explosives, and for the making of dyes, so there still is none available for motor fuel.

(Continued from Column 6.)

arranged at taluka centres and other places.

CAWNPORE EXPECTS TO RAISE A CRORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 26.

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Cawnpore was held last evening in Christ Church College Hall to support the Indian War Loan. The gathering included heads of European firms and banks, civil officers, Indian bankers and traders, zemindars and members of the professional classes. Mr. M. Keane, I.C.S., occupied the chair. The first resolution recommending the War Loan as a safe and profitable investment was moved by the Hon. Mr. L. P. Watson, who announced that the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, the New Egerton Woollen Mills, Cooper Allen and Company, and the North-West Tannery Company their directors and staff were subscribing fifty lakhs of rupees.

The second resolution urging that it was the bounden duty of every citizen to loyally support the war loan and to do his best to make it a success, was moved by the Hon. Rai Bahadur Anand Swarup.

Offers of subscriptions to the war loan were then announced and the total amount announced exceeded 62 lakhs. The following are the principal subscriptions:—Cawnpore Woollen Mills, 15 lakhs; staff of the Woollen Mills, 3,24,770; Sir Alexander M. Robert, three lakhs, (total of the Woollen Mills and staff Rs. 21,24,770); New Egerton Woollen Mills, Cawnpore, 15 lakhs; staff including majority of factory hands Rs. 1,40,000; Mr. Armstrong, manager, one lakh, (total of New Egerton Mills Rs. 17,40,000); Cooper Allen and Co., Ltd., five lakhs; staff of Cooper Allen and Company Rs. 2,10,230; the Hon. Mr. L. P. Watson, Managing-Director, two lakhs; Mr. A. C. Prince, director Rs. 25,000 (total of Cooper Allen and Company Rs. 9,35,230.) The Muir Mills Company, Ltd., Rs. 3,75,000; Babu Ram Narain, Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, one lakh; Cawnpore Municipal Board and employees one lak'; Messrs. Baijnath and Juggilal including branches Rs. 99,000; Gaya Prasad Trust Fund Rs. 55,000.

City and district committees have been formed, which will carry on the work started at the meeting and it is expected that at least one crore of rupees worth of the war loan will be subscribed in Cawnpore.

WAR LOAN

LATEST FIGURES.

NEARING FOUR AND A HALF CRORES.

The following are the progressive totals of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to press:—

	Rs.
Bengal	1,98,86,400
Bombay	*1,55,60,200
Madras	9,23,200
United Provinces ..	12,42,500
Punjab	35,81,000
Burma	16,20,000
Bihar and Orissa ..	3,76,300
Central Provinces ..	9,00,900
Assam	88,000
Minor Administrations..	3,80,500
Total Rs.	4,45,59,000

*Subscriptions through the Post Offices (which are not included in the above figures) amounted to Rs. 1,37,850 on the 22nd March 1917.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT FROM DEVGAD BARIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

DEVGAD BARIA, March 26.

A mass meeting was held yesterday at Mansinhji Town Hall with Shrimant Maharajasaheb in the chair in connection with the war loan. Stirring speeches were made explaining the safe and profitable nature of the investment and the duty of paying one's mite to bring this titanic struggle to an early and successful termination.

Mr. Motilal, the Dewan, exhorted the audience to take to heart the example of their beloved master, who had stinted no sacrifice of personal service and help in men and money to assist the righteous cause of Government.

The Maharajasaheb concluded the proceedings with an eloquent and earnest appeal to the Baria public to give their whole-hearted and warmest response to the trumpet call of duty by liberally subscribing to the victory loan.

The following subscriptions were announced:—Shrimant Maharaja Saheb, Rs. 2,56,000 inclusive of conversion; Kumar Shri Maharsinhji Rs. 37,000, inclusive of conversion; Mr. Motilal L. Parekh Diwan, Waghela Chhatasinh Raisinhji and Sett Edulji Ruttonji, each Rs. 5,000; Sirdar Zinabhai N. Gohel Rs. 3,000; Naib Diwan Mr. Keshavlal Motiram, Rs. 2,500; Mr. Vrijbhukhandas Chunilal Baxi, Rs. 1,200; Messrs. Gandhi and Girdharilal Rs. 2,000; Modi Chhotalal, Harilal Vrijbhukhandas, Chhaganlal Kuberji, Tulsidas Kuberdas, Rs. 1,000 each. There were also sundry subscriptions aggregating Rs. 5,000. A strong committee was formed with Kumar Shree Maharsinhji as chairman to aid the loan.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAJPIPLA STATE.

(From a Correspondent.)

NANDOD, Mar. 26.

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of the Rajpipla State was held at Nandod on Sunday under the presidency of his Highness the Maharaja Shri Vajaysanhji Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla State. All the leading officials, bhayats, inamdars and members of the general public attended. His Highness, in a stirring speech exhorted his subjects to come forward with all their contributions to the present patriotic war loan. He dwelt at length on the services of the gallant army and the brave navy of England and pointed out that it was the duty of every Indian patriotically to support the present movement to the best of his ability. In order to give facilities to his subjects and officials to contribute to the war loan, a scheme was drawn up under his Highness' orders for advance of moneys from the State treasury on such easy terms that a large profit remained to the subscribers even while this advanced sum was being repaid. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout and there was a very hearty response to the appeal made by his Highness.

His Highness, who had last year contributed all his available surplus revenue in the purchase of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan to the extent of six lakhs, topped the list with two lakhs. The following contributions were announced at the meeting:—Dewan Saheb Sirdar Dastur, Rs. 10,000, Kumar Narsinhji Rs. 10,000, Thakore Anvarkhan of Pootalaced Rs. 10,000, Mr. Hormasji Ratanji Contractor Rs. 1,000. There were numerous other contributions of Rs. 5,000 and under and in all three lakhs of rupees were promised at the meeting and it is hoped further large contributions will be forthcoming from all parts of the State.

An influential committee was appointed to gather funds and meetings are being

(Continued in Column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 27, 1917.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PRESS ACT.

When dealing with the statistics of the Press Act the other day, we were able to show that the few figures quoted by Lord Chelmsford in his reply to the Deputation of the Press Association gave a very imperfect indication of the full extent to which the Act has operated as a burden on the press of the country. The full returns as laid upon the table of the Imperial Council were not then before us. The statements with which we dealt were that showing the action taken against printing presses under the Act as distinct from newspapers and that merely stating the names of the various newspapers dealt with under the Act. We have now received, with the Government of India "Gazette" of the 24th instant, a further statement, showing in detail the action taken against newspapers, as distinct from printing presses, which adds very strongly to the contention, which Lord Chelmsford sought to disprove, that the Act is a source of harassment to the newspaper press as a whole and even to honest proprietors and editors. It will be remembered that the total amount of the deposits, forfeited and unforfeited, taken by Government from printing presses as security for good behaviour amounted to the large sum of Rs. 3,25,400. To this we can now add the total amount of the deposits taken from newspapers, exclusive of the presses,—this point must be borne in mind, because, for instance, although the deposits taken from Mrs. Besant were for "New India," they are included in the printing press returns and not those of newspapers. This amounts to no less a sum than Rs. 1,21,000, made up of Rs. 61,200 taken under Section 8 (1), Rs. 4,000 under the same section as enhanced security, Rs. 54,000 under Section 8 (2) and Rs. 2,000 under Section 10, that is, after forfeiture of the first security. Thus we find that the total burden laid upon the press of the country under this system of enforcing security for good behaviour without trial or without affording the victim any legal form of defence, amounts to the huge sum of Rs. 4,86,000 or nearly five lakhs. It would be interesting to know what proportion this amount bears to the figure of the total capital invested in printing enterprise in this country. It must be pretty considerable. But whatever it may be, we would ask Lord Chelmsford whether these figures were within his knowledge when he endeavoured to show by the partial figures he quoted, that the Act is not harshly administered and does not entail a heavy tax on newspaper and press enterprise in general; and if they were then unknown to him, whether he still holds to the generous view he took of the administration of the Act.

There are other interesting and illuminating features of this return. The return we dealt with previously showed that nearly 200 presses which were asked for initial security, failed to find it or to produce it and were therefore still-born. To this has to be added 105 prospective newspapers which were similarly stifled in the hour of their conception. Judging by the titles some of these appear to have been totally innocent in their intentions, such for instance as "The Memsahib," a weekly which it was proposed to start in Madras, "International Pen Portraits," also a still-born Madras enterprise and "Fun and Frolic" which excited the suspicion of the authorities in Calcutta and thus never came into existence.

We are somewhat startled to discover that this journal received, according to this official return, altogether five warnings under the Act, all in 1915 and four in the same month of June of that year. We can only say it is the first we have heard of it and we await enlightenment. But we have no doubt that some of our contemporaries which figure in the list may be equally surprised to learn that they also have been warned under the Act,—the "Times of India" three times, the "Advocate of India" three times and such an exceptionally innocuous journal as the "Deccan Herald" twice. We are somewhat curious to learn whether, in view of these interesting revelations, our contemporaries which have poured so much scorn on the protests of those who object to the manner in which the Act is made to operate against unoffending journals, still retain the view that the innocent, as well as the guilty, are not made to suffer. It is a matter, of course, to be decided by one's moral sense. And there are people who are so blunted in that respect that, if they can escape with a warning, they are quite indifferent to the moral obloquy of an appearance in the police court. We are still more interested in the case of "The Statesman," which has loudly trumpeted its opinion that no honest editor has anything to fear under the Act, and which, the return shows, has also been warned under the Act. The inference of course is obvious. Here again we are reminded of those sanctimonious people who, fond of proclaiming that harsh laws need have no terrors for honest men, have subsequently had to submit to the exposure of the skeleton in their own cupboard. "The Statesman" was so particularly pleased with Lord Chelmsford's quotation of Sir James Fitzstephen's aphorism, that no man who sincerely wished not to excite disaffection ever wrote anything which any other honest man believed to be intended to excite disaffection. Sometimes our chickens come home to roost!

JACKSON—AND CURTIS!

We have published from time to time items of news and reports of meetings connected with the "Canada-India League," from which our readers will have gathered that the League was doing most useful Imperial work. The institution was founded in Toronto in 1915 with the object of "promoting a better understanding between the Canadian and Indian peoples and securing a change in the regulations to permit the admission of the wives and families of Hindus now resident in Canada." Simultaneously with the starting of the League, a journal called "Canada and India" also came into existence, to further the aims of the institution and it was in charge of Dr. L. A. Davies, the Secretary of the League at the time. After the League and its organ had been at work for some time, and had created a certain amount of public interest in their objects and policy, it was felt that some kind of direct touch should be established with India with a view to making available in Canada authentic information in regard to India, and securing instructed assistance and co-operation in the working of the institution. The League accordingly decided, with the aid of subscriptions raised for the purpose, to depute Mr. E. W. Jackson on a mission,—"first to study India, its peoples and problems, second to secure the help referred to above, and to aid in bringing about a better understanding between Canada and India and thus help in lessening racial prejudices." A Canadian was selected for the task deliberately in preference to an Indian as it was felt that his movements would not be hampered and hindered in the manner that could almost with certainty be anticipated in the case of an Indian deputed from Canada, having regard to the complicated regulations that are in force for the benefit of Indians. But the League had apparently reckoned without the host. Mr. Jackson's Canadian nationality did not avail him to fulfil his beneficent quest: it appears from the sequel that his misguided interest in India, and his gratuitous desire to bring about improved relations between Indians and his own people, were enough to neutralise the usual rights of his free Canadian citizenship.

What befell him, and how his laudable mission came to a premature and melancholy end are described by Mr. Jackson himself in "Canada and India." We are indebted to "New India" for the extracts from Mr. Jackson's narrative. On arrival in Hongkong Harbour on May 26, 1916, he was asked by one of the British officials to report himself at the Police headquarters, and ask at the Permit Office there for a passport to travel from Hongkong. At the Police Office he was catechised by the Chief Superintendent and the following amusing passage will show the edifying character of the conservation:

"What was my purpose in going to such a country, where there was all kinds of trouble, and the life and people were not the kind I was accustomed to at all?"

"I liked travelling, was interested in India and Indians, and wanted to know more about them."

"Was I a German; did I want to stir up trouble when I got there?"

"I was no German; my father was English; I was Canadian all through."

"How long did I intend to stay there?"

"Several months, perhaps a year."

"Why did we meddle in these things, when there were Governments and authorities to look after them and we knew nothing about them?"

"Our purpose was not to meddle or cause trouble in the least, but simply to learn the state of affairs and promote friendly feeling."

The grotesque description of India as a country "where there was all kinds of trouble" seems to have represented the settled conviction of this worthy official, for he afterwards attempted to dissuade Mr. Jackson from coming to India as, according to him, he "would be almost certainly turned back when he got to India, and might receive much worse treatment"! To say the least, this was hardly complimentary to British administration in India; and if the information and outlook of the Police Superintendent in Hongkong are typical of the British officials in that region, the sooner they are enlightened the better.

To return to Mr. Jackson's interrupted pilgrimage, his letters of introduction were examined, his pockets emptied and his baggage searched,—without, however, yielding any incriminating document or article. Mr. Jackson, however, was ordered to be taken up to the detectives' room and there detained. He was informed that "he was interned until they had decided what to do with him"! A few days later he was asked to return to Canada at his own expense, which, having no alternative, he did. The moral would appear to be that even Britishers may not embark on an enquiry into Indian conditions with an avowed sentiment of friendliness for India, without being liable to obstruction which, while it may have its humorous side, is none the less unfortunate, and must tend to delay the consolidation of that inter-imperial understanding and goodwill on which the future of the British Empire largely rests. As our contemporary says:

"It is somewhat curious to contrast the warm welcome offered to Mr. Curtis, who also pretends to be on a mission of enquiry and conciliation, with the rebuff to Mr. thrown open to the one, the interning in Jackson, the doors of Government Houses thrown open to the one, the interning in the detectives' quarters of the other."

Notes of the Day.

Astride Hindenburg's Line.

While there is no need to over-estimate their importance, it is impossible to overlook the significance of the simultaneous and successive British and French successes on the Western Front. The enforced German retreat has been the signal for a sustained and brilliant offensive on the part of the British and French with results that are most gratifying. British cavalry has occupied Ytres which, it is stated, was a point of considerable resistance eight miles east-southeast of Bapaume. Further, Field-Marshal Haig reports that our position west of Croiselles has been improved. The principal development, however, has been the capture of Roisel and Vermand, as the result of which the British are already astride the famous Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

The French Advance.

The French successes have been even more striking, and perhaps more fruitful. Their operations on the Oise and the western border of the great wooded plateau of St. Gobain are described as most promising. As the result of their successes at La Fere, where the line is already partially broken, the French are now attempting to turn the Hindenburg line. The French offensive is evidently characterised by vigour and resource. They have already captured important positions south of St. Quentin, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, and it is hoped that if a further blow carries them across the wide valley of the Oise, of which they have already seized the west bank, the whole of the Laon salient may be won. The prospect of this is improved by the simultaneous frontal attack they are delivering on the plateau from Soissons, as a result of which they have already gained ground at Vregny and Margival.

Care and After-Care.

An account of the beneficial work which the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institute is doing was given by Col. Lloyd Jones at the prize distribution to the students on Saturday. The criterion of the ultimate and real success of this work is the manner in which the students leaving the institution conduct themselves afterwards. It is satisfactory to know that out of the total of 73 boys who left the Institute during 1916, not one has been yet known to have gone wrong. It is more satisfactory to know that the same year saw not only the starting, but also the working of the "After-Care Association." Col. Lloyd Jones gave an interesting account of the manner in which the voluntary workers of the Association are assisting the boys who leave the Institute. He also showed how their necessary and beneficient activities are rendered difficult for lack of an auxiliary home where a discharged boy can remain temporarily until he has earned and saved sufficient money to pay the rent of a house of his own. "With very great trouble between Rs. 31,000 and Rs. 32,000 have already been collected", said Col. Lloyd Jones. "but to put the After-Care Scheme on a firm basis with an auxiliary home Rs. 50,000 will be required, that is, Rs. 19,000 more." The sum needed is certainly a very paltry one and the philanthropic munificences of Bombay cannot be directed to a better channel.

India's Effort.

At a recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked an important question, the reply to which has not received the attention it deserves. A full and complete report of the contributions made by India in various ways to the prosecution of the present war is not only desirable but necessary, on many grounds. Sir Ibrahim asked if it was the intention of the Government to publish such a report immediately on the conclusion of peace employing a special agency for the purpose, if necessary. The reply which Sir Reginald Craddock gave was very satisfactory. Government, he said,

readily accept the Hon. Member's suggestion which coincides with their own views of what is desirable. They will endeavour to make the report as complete as possible, and to secure its issue as soon as possible after the war is over. They do not feel certain, however, that the employment of any special agency will be necessary as the information will be all available in the records of the various departments of the Government of India and in those of the Local Governments. But if it becomes clear that the compilation requires the assistance of special agency, they will have no hesitation in employing it.

Village Panchayets.

Mr. A. P. Smith contributes to the current number of the "Mysore Economic Journal" an article on "Panchayets in Dewas State," which has a topical interest in view of the discussion on the subject in the Bombay Legislative Council last week. The object of the article is to show the beneficial results that may be obtained even among an illiterate population by careful training and encouragement. The panchayet system was introduced in Dewas State only about two years ago. There are seventy-three panchayets and all of them are fully representative as the "panchayetdars" are drawn from all classes, from the Brahmin to the lowest caste man. Some of these men, says Mr. Smith, are educated, or at least literate, others are not, and in one or two cases all the panchayetdars in a Panchayet are illiterate, and yet the State Panchayet Officer, Mr. Samarth, expresses the conviction that 'illiteracy is no obstacle to the proper discharge of their judicial duties," provided, however, that they are given a thorough training and a good start.

A Striking Record.

The panchayets during the year adjudicated on 900 civil and 500 criminal cases, and of these only in three civil cases and fifteen criminal cases, was any interference found to be necessary. This, says Mr. Smith,

challenges comparison with courts of a far higher standing. One of the reasons for this preponderance of right and correct judgment is the fact that the panchayetdars are naturally in a position to get at the truth by reason of their intimate local knowledge of men and things. "The average man" says Mr. Samarth, "has not the nerve to tell a bold falsehood in the face of the men in his own village" and to incur the odium of his neighbours. At a distant court in the absence of his village companions he lies freely. The settlement of 1,400 suits civil and criminal, means the saving of much money which litigation in the established law courts involves, the saving of time, the non-withdrawal of ryots from their legitimate work and last, not least, the consciousness of the villagers being able to settle their private petty disputes themselves.

The most important gain is that while the average duration in courts for civil and criminal cases has been 60 and 40 days respectively, in the village tribunals it is only six or five days.

A RAMBLE THROUGH BOMBAY.

WHAT IS AND WHAT MIGHT BE.

Bombay enjoys local self-government and the seventy-two civic fathers deliberate twice a week in solemn conclave over the affairs of the city. We may take it that everyone of them is head over ears in love with this noble city—this sea-girt isle—"this precious stone set in the silver sea"—and has entered the portals of that august assembly with but one object viz. to do his best for the health comfort and embellishment of the city. For this purpose they talk—a little too much at times; they argue; they parry and thrust lawyer-like, though the legal element is small; at times they indulge in pleasantries to relieve the monotony of serious deliberation; they form numerous committees for closer investigation and report. But in spite of all this Bombay is not what one should expect it to be. The roads are bad and full of dust. Some are no doubt tarred and well kept, but the rest are a disgrace to the city. When they are dry clouds of dust blind the poor pedestrian and stuff his nostrils. Now the medico-civic fathers would at least admit in theory that there is affinity between dust and disease, and yet this lamentable state continues. Even when they are tarred the process is repeated so often, and is done so very leisurely that it is a positive nuisance to go along them, and one would like to fly over that distance in an aeroplane even at some risk to life and limb.

* * * * *

Those that are not tarred are watered—lately very profusely—three times a day, and then woe to the luckless pedestrian who walks unwarily or hastily; for then the slippery road would at once bring him down on his knees to do homage to mother earth. During the monsoon they are even worse and the thick layer of mud, knee deep, through which the unfortunate people have to wade would in these war days remind them of the muddy trenches of Flanders. After roads come the footpaths. Are they any better? Well then, go and see. They are mostly narrow and in business localities are so much encumbered with one thing and another that it is difficult to walk even six paces without meeting with an obstruction; then too they are the veritable catch-traps for the thoughtless wayfarer, who at every step runs the risk of slipping over banana peels or other rubbish with which the foot-paths remain strewn for hours together. It is a common sight in Bombay to see petty vendors of all sorts squatting on the foot-paths and plying their trade there to the great discomfort of the pedestrian. Now this can be easily remedied, if a few Inspectors are posted in busy quarters to keep watch over these petty traders and prevent them from misusing the foot-paths. Some light work will have to be found for many ex-soldiers of the Indian army invalided home, and they will prove excellent inspectors.

The lighting of the city too is very defective. Only a few roads can be said to be well lighted, but that too seems to be on an experimental stage, the hoary fathers of the city not having yet made up their minds to which light to give the palm of superiority—the electric or the gas light. Evidently more light is needed—inside as well as outside the civic chamber! There are places, however, in the most crowded thoroughfares where carriages and motor cars dash about at break-neck speed, one has actually to grope ones way in the dark, and it is only through Providential grace that the benighted passers-by are not run over and despatched in a hurry to the other world to lodge their complaints before a higher tribunal. But, however, much you may blame the worthy elders for their many delinquencies, you can never include in them a revolutionary spirit, for in this age of electricity they are still in love with the old kerosine lamps, and have shown their high appreciation of them by installing them on posts along the whole length of the sea face, which might be one of the finest promenades but which upto now has been sadly neglected. But more about this anon.

* * * * *

We were talking of kerosine lamps, which however serve one purpose. They serve to make darkness visible, and scare away timid persons before they venture much further into darkness. Coming now to the aesthetic side of the city it is a wee bit consoling to find that this precious faculty, so long dormant, shows signs of slow development and that an enthusiastic member with a larger bump of aesthetics has recently tried to divert the energy of his colleagues from a purely materialistic pursuit into an ethereal and artistic channel. But unfortunately he has pointed out only one eye-sore, while as a matter of fact Bombay is teeming with them. Bombay is always called beautiful, and rightly so; but all its beauty comes from nature. Man has done little to enhance it.

* * * * *

Starting from the corner of the Cuffe Parade the first thing that catches the eyes of a rambler are heaps of stones and sand and one or two empty waggons. It is not only an ugly sight, but is a positive obstruction in a large public thoroughfare. Can it be that the foresighted city-fathers are giving us an object lesson in the art of barricading. When he gets on to the raised foot-path, being a lover of nature he is charmed by the lovely scenery stretched before his eyes; but when he casts his eyes on the handiwork of man he is sadly disappointed. On one side there is the uneven ugly sea-wall of black stones; on the other are a few cocoanut trees at irregular distances while the intervening ones are dead long since and it is only now that an attempt is being made to replace them. Coming down the foot-path he has the choice to go over the bridge or take a long

(Continued on page 8.)

LATEST CABLES.

MILITARY CO-ORDINATION OF ALLIES.

FRENCH PREMIER'S STRIKING DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 1-25 a.m., Mar. 27.

The French Premier, M. Ribot, has sent a message to the "Times" emphasising the need for military co-ordination. He says it may be necessary to create some general instrument of allied co-ordination, or somehow to revise the present excellent arrangements between the armies of Haig and Nivelle.

Though, at present the understanding reached at the last conference in London is working to the satisfaction of the military and the situation is very gratifying, there are tremendous economic problems in need of special attention. He forecasts a drastic prohibition of French imports and intensive food growing.

FOOD RATIONING.

GREAT CAMPAIGN FOR VOLUNTARY RESTRICTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 1-25 a.m., Mar. 27.

The Ministry of Food has arranged for a campaign for the reduction of food consumption with a view to retaining voluntary rationing.

It will be directed by twelve hundred local war savings committees and thirty-five thousand war savings associations. There will be exhibitions and canvassing and communal kitchens.

Mayors will convene meetings and lectures and will open information bureaux.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN OPENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 1-25 a.m., Mar. 27.

A great week of recruiting campaign on behalf of national service has opened. There were meetings in many towns on Saturday and appeals from all the pulpits yesterday.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

COMMITTEE RECOMMEND STATE CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 1-25 a.m., Mar. 27.

It is stated that the committee enquiring into the liquor trade has reported to the Government in favour of State purchase and control in England, Wales and Ireland, excluding Scotland.

REVOLUTIONARY ARRESTS.

GERMAN SPIES ESCAPE INTO SWEDEN,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 1-25 a.m., Mar. 27.

Since the revolution started between three thousand and four thousand arrests have been made in Petrograd.

It is learned that a large number of German spies crossed the Swedo-Finnish frontier when the frontier guards abandoned their posts at the beginning of the revolution.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 26.

A mass meeting of Indian Christians was held in the Memorial Hall on Saturday evening, Dewan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillay presiding. After the chairman had explained the object of the meeting, Mr. V. S. Gnanaprakasam moved a resolution expressing thankfulness to the British Crown for having granted the privilege of volunteering to defend the Empire.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL BILL.

RATEPAYERS' PROTEST AGAINST TAXATION PROPOSALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 26.

A public meeting of the ratepayers of Madras was held last evening to protest against certain provisions in the Madras Municipal Bill. Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Row presided. Mr. Mahomed Sufdar Hoosein moved a resolution that the increased taxation proposals of the new Municipal Bill were oppressive to the owners of house property. Another resolution protesting against the increment of duty was passed.

It was also resolved to communicate the above resolutions to the Governor and the Viceroy.

The Governor of Madras has received from the Duke of Connaught the following reply to a telegram of condolence on the death of H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught:—"Deeply appreciate your sympathy.—Conaught."

ASTRIDE HINDENBURG'S DEFENCE.

FRENCH AND BRITISH ADVANCE.

THREAT TO TURN GERMAN LINE.

ENEMY'S MISCALCULATION.

RAPIDITY OF FRENCH ADVANCE.

FROM ST. QUETIN TO AILETTE.

THE HINDENBERG LINE OF DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 7-25 a.m., Mar. 26.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—:—

The enemy's apparent miscalculation as to the rapidity of the French pursuit has already cost him heavy loss of men. An unexpectedly quick passage by the French of the St. Quentin canal and the Ailette forced the Germans to turn at bay and large masses of German infantry are now engaged with the French on the whole front from St. Quentin to the Ailette.

The French advancing from the east bank of the Ailette arrived at the foot of the slopes leading to the Laon plateau which is bounded on this side by Saint Gobain and the Coucy forests while troops from Soissons are steadily scaling the steep southern aproaches to the plateau which is a position of enormous strength and will certainly be an important feature in the Hindenburg scheme of defence. It would naturally play the part of a bastion protecting the left flank of the Hindenburg line and is therefore likely to be contested very violently. The weather is now fine and high wind is rapidly drying the roads.

BRITISH ACTIVITY.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring to-day says:—Between Ypres and Beaumetz-lez-Cambrai a distance of five miles the Germans resisted more stoutly than anywhere else on our front. In the fighting at Beaumetz-ez-cambrai the Germans suffered over 100 casualties. Forty dead were picked up in the main street alone. Elsewhere along the rear of his retreat the enemy yesterday defended more energetically the line which his covering troops are momentarily holding.

Behind the recovered territory many thousands are toiling day and night restoring the communications and clearing up the ruination left by the Germans. The Royal Engineers are working magnificently especially building with the greatest speed bridges able to bear the heaviest transport. Messes of troops appear and vanish bewilderingly.

FRENCH PROGRESS NORTH OF GRAND SERAUCOURT.

CALAIS AND DUNKIRK BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Mar. 26.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—We made progress at night north of Grand Seraucourt in the direction of St. Quentin. The night was relatively calm between the Somme and the Oise. The prisoners, we took yesterday, belonged to seven different regiments. We advanced appreciably north of Chauny on the east bank of the Ailette and consolidated our positions there and in the region north of Soissons. We seized portions of German trenches east of the Malancourt wood west of the Meuse.

The enemy attempt on a trench in the direction of Apremont east of the Meuse was repulsed.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down. The German aeroplanes bombed Calais and Dunkirk. There were no victims and no damage at Dunkirk; at Calais two civilians were killed and one was wounded.

BRITISH CAVALRY OCCUPY YTRES.

ENTRY INTO ROISEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Mar. 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires:—British cavalry has occupied Ytres eight miles east-southeast of Bapaume which has been a point of considerable resistance. Standing on the plateau 135 meters high, it commands a fine sweep of gently undulating country to the north-east towards Cambrai and also a branch railway from Velu to St. Quentin. This and the entry of British cavalry into Roisel are only the definite changes in position since yesterday.

BRILLIANT FRENCH ADVANCE.

ENEMY THROWN BACK AT EVERY POINT.

VIGOROUS DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 26.

Last night's French communiqué said:—Our troops continued their offensive from the Somme to the Aisne. The struggle was stubborn owing to the enemy's vigorous defence but our soldiers inflamed by the sight of destruction wrought by the enemy everywhere drove the Germans back and the latter sustained heavy losses.

We threw back the enemy between the Somme and the Oise beyond the important position of Castres-Essignylegrand-Hill 121.

A violent counter-attack debouched on the Essigny-Benay front but was broken by our fire.

South of the Oise at various points we penetrated the Lower Coucy forest and reached the outskirts of Folembray and Coucy-le-Chateau. The Germans moving in the direction of Folembray were caught by our artillery and dispersed with great losses.

North of Soissons we increased our gains and repulsed two counter-attacks.

The artillery has been active in the neighbourhood of Craonne. Our artillery made effective shooting on the Verdun front on the enemy works north of Hill 304 and north-west of Bezonvaux.

FIGHTING MORE INTENSE.

FRENCH CUT ST. QUENTIN—CHAUNY ROAD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 26.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 26.

A semi-official statement says the Allies have apparently reached the so-called Hindenburg defensive line of which St. Quentin is believed to be the centre, with Cambrai on the north and Laon on the south as support points. The Allies are again confronted by trenches. Fighting is becoming more intense, but more vigorous. German resistance has not checked the assailants who are inflamed at the spectacle of wanton devastation.

The whole German line has had to fall back under pressure, losing heavily. The French are now close to St. Quentin and have cut the St. Quentin-Chauny road. They have maintained and even extended the gains north of Soissons on Laon or the Vregny Plateau in spite of two powerful counter-attacks. Numerous German effectives now engaged, prove the extent of effort which the enemy is making to arrest our advance.

THE DEFEAT AT BEAUMETZ AND ROISEL.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 5-0 p.m., Mar. 26.

A wireless German official message says south-eastward of Ypres, after mine-throwing, we advanced and found trenches destroyed and evacuated. Our protecting troops gave way in accordance with instructions at Beaumetz and Roisel eastward of the Crozat Canal, inflicting losses on the attackers.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

TURKS DISLOGED ON CAUCASUS FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 26.

A Russian official communiqué says:—

On western front the Germans in region of Mojeiki north-west of Postavy discharg-

On the Caucasus front in the direction of Khanikin on the 18th instant we dislodged the Turks from the positions near the village of Harin and the Sermilkerind Pass. We attacked on the 19th the Turks who occupied a position near Miantag.

RUSSIA'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

ALLIED AMBASSADORS' PRESENT RESPECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 25.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 26.

The British, French and Italian Ambassadors have presented their respects to the Provisional Government. Mr. Buchanan, British Ambassador, was the first to address the Ministers.

Miliukoff replying on behalf of the Government said he had full confidence that

(Continued in Column 5.)

PRESENT POSITION DESCRIBED.

BRITISH ASTRIDE THE HINDENBURG LINE.

FRENCH THREATEN TO TURN IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., Mar. 26.

The principal developments in the West during the week-end have been on the French front. The British advance has slowed down as the country they have to cross between Arras and Peronne has been smashed by terrific bombardment. Nevertheless the British are already astride the famous Hindenburg line, between Cambrai and St. Quentin as a result of the capture of Roisel and Vermand.

The French have been able to advance more rapidly as the bombardments further south have been less severe. Their operations on the Oise and western border of the great wooded St. Gobain plateau, near Laon, are most promising. This natural stronghold is fifteen miles square, rising seventeen hundred feet above the Oise on the west and the plain of Laon on the north. It was here that Joffre intended to stand in 1914, but lack of munitions forced him to fall back to Soissons, repeating the experience of Napoleon in 1814. Since then this wasp's nest, as a French writer describes the forest, has been the classic theme of military schools.

The French are now threatening to turn the Hindenburg line as a result of their successes at La Fere where the line is already partially broken. They have further captured important positions south of St. Quentin inflicting heavy losses on the Germans for the first time since the beginning of the retreat. If a further French blow carries them across the wide marshy valley of the Oise the whole of the Laon salient may go, especially as the French are simultaneously vigorously attacking the plateau frontally from Soissons and are gaining ground in spite of obstinate opposition at Vregny and Margival.

Meanwhile it is noteworthy that telegrams from Petrograd emphasise that the shortening of the German front in the West is part of a plan to overwhelm Russia.

WEAKNESS OF NEW GERMAN LINE.

SUCCESS OF ALLIED OPERATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 26.

The following telegram has been received by his Excellency the Viceroy from the Secretary of State and is published for general information:—

The German retreat was continued. The British have captured 40 more villages. The French have captured many. The Franco-British line is now well to the east of the river Somme and runs from Arras though St. Leger, Hurlu, Vermand, Roupy, Tergnier, along the river Ailette and thence to Crouy, three miles north of Soissons. The allied offensive has thus already blunted the great German salient into France and has shortened the line by 20 miles. The Allied forces are ten miles from Cambrai, five from St. Quentin, two from La Fere.

The German resistance is again stiffening, but any line the Germans can now occupy in the neighbourhood of Cambrai, St. Quentin or Loan, is a less strong natural position than the (former) line. The Allied offensive has forced them to abandon this line and there is nothing behind it till the French frontier is reached. The Germans again made several attempts north of Verdun, but all were repulsed.

OTHER FRONTS.

In other European theatres war conditions remain somewhat stagnant. The Italians report growing intensity of artillery fire and a few Austrian attacks, which were repulsed.

The Russian and Roumanian fronts remain frost bound.

There has been some fighting on the Salonika front and the French have advanced to the west of Monastir and captured, 1,500 prisoners.

The Russians continue to pursue the Turks between Kermanshah and Bagdad.

GERMAN BARBARISM.

THEFT OF SECURITIES.

FRANCE'S PROTEST TO NEUTRALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 25.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 25.

It is officially announced that France is protesting to neutrals that Germans have unjustifiably and barbarously devastated the evacuated territories with the aim of ruining for many years one of the most fertile regions of France. The protest recites a list of outrages committed and adds:—

The French military authorities have established that in the recaptured districts notably Peronne, the Germans have stolen a large number of securities. Neutral Governments are requested to warn their banks against dealings in them as the Allies will not recognise their validity.

IMPROVED BRITISH POSITION WEST OF CROISILLES.

MANY SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 12 noon Mar. 26.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports:—

We drove off a bombing attack near Beaumetz-les-Cambrai and improved our position west of Croiselles. We entered the enemy trenches north-east of Loos taking prisoners and ejected the enemy raiders who entered our trenches west of Hulluch.

Our aeroplanes bombed two important railway junctions. Many airfights have occurred. Eight hostile machines were driven down. Four of ours are missing.

NEW SOUTH WALES ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS FAVOUR FORMATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, March 25.
Recd. 12 noon Mar. 26.

The latest returns of the New South Wales elections indicate that the National Government Party is certain of fifty-four seats and the Independent Labour Party thirty-two. Four returns are doubtful. Mr. Meagher, the Speaker and Mr. McGowan the ex-Labour leader have been substantially defeated. The election issue was the formation of a National State Government to assist the Commonwealth Government in the prosecution of the war.

CANADA'S THIRD WAR LOAN.

A MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Mar. 25.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 26.

Subscriptions to Canada's Third War Loan of 150 million dollars have closed. The Minister of Finance has announced that the loan has been a magnificent success. He estimated that the subscriptions would total 250 million dollars.

(Continued from Column 3.)

Russia would justify the hopes and expectations of her Allies and wellwishers.

LABOUR QUESTION.

Eight hours' day is being introduced into Petrograd factories with overtime by an agreement. Any irreconcilable differences between masters and men are to be adjudicated by the Central Arbitration Board.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

DEMAND OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 24.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 26.

The Central Committee of the Constitutional Democratic Party has declared in favour of a democratic republic.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE VICTORY LOAN.

THE FINAL RUSH.

AMAZING SCENES.

GRAVE CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

The final rush to subscribe to the Victory Loan produced the most romantic and unparalleled scenes in London during mail week.

The after-effects have been a hardening of Government securities and a healthy condition of the money market.

Authoritative news from German sources exhibits the grave economic conditions there existing.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

There are still fully twenty-four hours before it is necessary to post this letter and before it is necessary circumstances one might under ordinary circumstances one might have deemed it advisable to wait until the last hour before dealing with a matter of such world-wide importance and interest as the new War Loan—the "Victory Loan" as it has come to be called. But Mr. Bonar Law has made an announcement and is not likely to make another for several days, while any further statement will be cabled to your city before these lines are in print. New money, says the Chancellor, will easily amount to seven hundred millions with contributions from the banks. He adds that hundreds of thousands of applications remain unopened.

Economists are telling us that whatever the War Loan results may be, they will not represent the genuine resources of the country; had it been realised how gigantic was the task we had in hand and been more careful. But economists do not know everything and are apt to study only one side of the picture. We all realise the wickedness of extravagance these times, but men of common-sense also know that cheeseparing does not go with energy. "All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy" is one of our oldest sayings; but it may be added that Jack not only becomes a dull boy, but a slow boy and finally a lazy boy. The Government and propagandists of the War Loan took the wisest course with regard to the matter; they appealed to the sporting instincts of the people, and success has followed. Be it realised that the spirit of sport is fully consistent with a due sense of the greatness of issues involved. From the very commencement the people of Great Britain entered the contest in a spirit of sport in the best sense of the word, and Viscount Grey's laboured efforts in August, 1914, to persuade the British public that war was to be waged for their own material interests were quite unnecessary. It was this public which was forcing the hands of the very Government which was lecturing it, and determined to seize the opportunity of sending out that challenge to Prussia, for which it has often asked before.

THE FINAL RUSH.

That enormous rush for the Loan on the last day, to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer referred, was an historic event. The sporting element predominated throughout. There was no lecturing on personal extravagance, no whining over our national danger, no preaching of any kind; there was a direct appeal to the sporting instincts of the middle and working classes. They rushed to purchase in their thousands; the small professional man, the clerk, the young lady at the typewriting machine, the mechanic, and war workers of both sexes. When the results of that last day's effort comes to be written, it will reveal something never before seen in the world's history. I myself saw one Government institution employing less than five hundred civilians, mostly girls earning one pound to thirty shillings a week, put up nearly four thousand pounds; this was accomplished by mortgaging their salaries in sums of five and ten pounds.

But romantic as this sounds it pales beside the stories of what occurred at such collecting centres as the London Mansion House, and the Town Halls, post offices and public places in the country. There were women, rich and poor, offering their jewels and trinkets, collected silver brought up in bags, small donations from struggling widows and overworked seamstresses, and rustic couples arriving with hoarded gold in barrows. The amount of gold that came to light from unexpected quarters, was certainly a feature of this most remarkable of financial transactions.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Government did well to prepare the money market for what might have been a mighty disturbance. The steps taken were so simple as scarcely to merit the term ingenious. By the easy process of permitting the banks to use the money for fifteen days, any undue storm in Lombard Street is avoided. Enormous sums will be, of necessity, immediately disbursed by the Government and thus within the specified time the financial wheel will have revolved towards the public again and money will flow back to the banks and replace much of that which will be due at the Bank of England. This reminds one that those who have criticised the Chancellor of the Exchequer for offering so high a rate of interest on this loan, forget that among many other considerations he has had to recognise conditions in the money market over which the Government must not lose its control. The last few weeks, for instance, the Bank

(Continued on page 8.)

BRITISH WORK ON THE ANCRE.

AN OFFENSIVE IN DETAIL.

ENEMY WASTAGE.

The following detailed description of the British work on the Ancre is given by Reuter's special correspondent at Headquarters:—

The Ancre will assuredly be getting a bad name with the German Headquarters Staff. It will certainly be getting a very much worse name among the unfortunate Hun troops who have to fight in its dreary valley.

The pressure of the British Army has already pinched out Grandcourt. It is not telling the enemy anything of which he is not already painfully conscious to say that to-day Serre is in a very bad way.

Last night we took another of those progressive bites in the German defence of the place. The operation was really in the nature of a continuation of the attack of last Saturday week, and the object of it was both to advance and straighten out our line and to improve our position by gaining higher ground.

The net result is that we have gone forward on a front of about 1,000 yards to a depth of some 800 yards on the right and 500 yards on the left, and have taken about 215 prisoners, besides putting a still larger number of Germans out of action.

DIFFICULT GROUND.

The attack was timed for 10-30 p.m. Fortunately the heavens were overcast and it was darker than it had been for several nights past. The ground offered considerable difficulty, because our men had to cross a barren ravine and to get over a sunken road—one of those spots that may prove a regular nest of machine-gun emplacements.

Owing to the contour of our front it was necessary for the advancing troops to deploy fan-wise. The preliminary bombardment was sudden and brief. Under a gradually lengthening curtain of artillery fire our men went across the softening snow, for it was beginning to thaw at the time.

In most places they got into the enemy line without much opposition, but in two spots in the left centre and on the right they encountered strong posts which put up a stout resistance. Indeed, while I was gathering the details of the business the morning after, the occasional rattle of machine-gun fire denoted that these positions were still holding out.

MAINLY BOMBING.

But I was assured, with a smile of quiet confidence, that it was only a matter of time; that the mice were in the traps, and must either give in or be "done in" before long. The fighting consisted mainly of bombing with a considerable amount of sniping. As in recent exploits of a similar character, the degree of machine-gun fire encountered was not great.

I understand that most of the prisoners taken are Prussians and that in the main these did not fight with anything like the traditional determination of their race. Doubtless they were cold and sleepy. I was about to add that men hastily routed from their dug-outs to repel an attack cannot be expected to compare favourably with their tuned-up invaders, but the manner in which our own lads deal with German raiders proves that this is not a correct conclusion.

The sky was promptly spangled with coloured lights of distress from the assaulted positions, and presently the enemy artillery began to boom forth in a deeper note. But on the whole the barrage was not very heavy nor did it do much damage. The supports were observed to be massing for a counter-attack, and there is some conflict of opinion among our troops as to whether the Germans really left their trenches to come over or not. But there is no uncertainty as to the fact that they never came within striking distance of the captured positions.

I do not want to dwell with too much insistence upon the declining moral of the Boches in this part of the line, but certain it is that all experience of late has pointed to the increasing disinclination of the field-greys to try and turn out the light-browns from the places they have occupied.

NEVER-CEASING ATTACK.

I see it is suggested that these operations in the Ancre Valley indicate the resumption of the British offensive. This is quite a wrong premise. The British offensive has never ceased since it began on July 1 last.

True, the season has rendered fighting on the scale of the Somme battles impossible. But night and day the enemy knows no rest now, and the wastage in his ranks goes on pitilessly.

How much the next great "push" is dreaded by the Germans who went through the last one is abundantly evidenced by the talk of prisoners. They are under no delusions as to what is coming, and few indeed there are among them who will not willingly confess their satisfaction at having been taken before the spring smash comes.

Meanwhile all the pinching which is now going on is directed to making the spring smash more overwhelming. The Army, at any rate, is pretty well satisfied that Mr. Lloyd George's reference to "the knock-out blow" will prove no mere figure of speech before the leaves begin to fall again. Which I take to be the quite sufficient reason why the Army dissents from all talk of peace.

BULGARIA'S TREACHERY.

HOW SERBIA HAD OFFERED TO SATISFY HER ASPIRATIONS.

The Serbian Press Bureau has issued this statement:

M. Pasitch, the Serbian Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, recently gave the following interiew (which was published on February 3) to M. Robert Voche, the correspondent of the "Petit Parisien":

Following the example of Germany and Austria-Hungary Bulgaria has despatched to the neutrals her reply to the Entente's Note. Only one point is new and interesting; Bulgaria declares that she entered the war because her neighbours threatened her existence, and planned to divide her territory.

Quite on the contrary, during the period from the commencement of the present war till the treacherous attack of Bulgaria, Serbia had repeatedly suggested proposals, and even made official demarches, all of which had for their object the maintenance of Bulgaria, and even her territorial aggrandisement.

Thus at the very beginning of the war Serbia proposed to Roumania and Greece that they should make a joint declaration to Bulgaria to inform her that they were ready to proceed with a revision of the Treaty of Bucharest in her favour. Serbia declared in her own name to Russia that without waiting for the reply of the other Powers signatory to the Treaty of Bucharest she was ready to grant territorial concessions to Bulgaria east of the Vardar. On the entry of Turkey into the war Serbia urged Bulgaria to discharge her debt to Russia, her liberator, and promised her in exchange territorial concessions. Bulgaria, however, refused to enter into negotiations on the ground that her neutrality would be violated if she placed herself on the side of Russia.

"ENORMOUS CONCESSIONS" OFFERED.

Finally, some time before the mobilisation of Bulgaria, after the Entente had made demarches to the Serbian Government with a view to obtaining territorial concessions in favour of Bulgaria, Serbia declared that she was willing, in order to bring a speedy end to the war, and effect concord in the Balkans, to make these territorial concessions. The sacrifices which she promised were enormous. She agreed to cede territory west of the Vardar, almost all the famous line mentioned in the Treaty of 1912, including Monastir, with the exception only of Prilip, with the reservation that she should have a common frontier with Greece.

Bulgaria replied in the way that everyone knows. She treacherously attacked Serbia, and entered into war against the Entente. Only after her entrance into the war did Bulgaria furnish explanations of her continual refusals. The Bulgarian Government disclosed its hand in an article published in the official newspaper "Narodni Prava." In this article it clearly made known that the excuses made by it were untrue, and that Bulgaria, if she had wished, might have accepted the Serbian concessions as giving complete satisfaction to all her aspirations in Macedonia. If in spite of all that she entered into war against the Entente, it was because she could not tolerate the presence of Russia at Constantinople and the aggrandisement of Serbia. All this is easily intelligible, because the presence of Russia in Constantinople and the aggrandisement of Serbia would mean for her the end of her hegemony in the Balkans, and would form a powerful barrier to her lust of conquest. These are the true reasons for her intervention in the war

These historical facts (M. Pasitch adds) demonstrate that the pretended excuse of Bulgaria was founded on a falsehood, and that it is rather to Bulgaria, and not to her neighbours, that desires of conquest and partition must be attributed.

MEDICAL EXPERT'S FEE.

CURIOUS SUIT FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADURA, Mar. 24.

Mr. Anathakrishna Naidu, Manager of Sri Kallalagar Devastanam, Madura, has filed a suit against Major Dewan Ganapat Rai, District Medical and Sanitary Officer of Madura under the following circumtances.

Plaintiff received a report from the Peshkar of Devastanam that the *prasadam* vended to one Govindaswami Naidu by a Madrasi cook of the temple through his servant was not fit for human consumption. The Manager wanted to prosecute the Madrasi cook and saw Major Rai and it is alleged an agreement was arrived at that Major Rai was to receive Rs. 150 for examining the *prasadam* and issuing a certificate and an additional Rs. 350 to examine him in Court if necessary.

Major Rai examined the *prasadam* and issued a certificate and received the fee duly and was cited as a witness when the Madrasi cook and servant were prosecuted and an additional fee of Rs. 350 was paid. He attended Court on 29th August but the case was adjourned and he was paid his *batta*. On 11th October when the case was taken up he did not appear although he had received a summons to do so. On the 23rd idem he appeared in Court but declined to depose alleging that he had not been paid his fee.

Plaintiff now submits in his plaint that all the conditions, according to the terms of contract, had been fulfilled and Major Rai's allegations to the contrary were untrue. He therefore prayed the Sub-Judge to pass a decree for Rs. 396 with costs.

Major Rai in his written statement asserts that there was no agreement as stated by the manager. He was told he would be paid Rs. 350 for giving evidence on a particular day and it was clearly understood that Rs. 350 was to be treated as the daily fee.

ATTEMPT TO BEFOOL AMERICA.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S CAJOLERY.

The Berne correspondent of the "Morning Post" writing on February 20, says:—

The "Neue Freie Presse," of Vienna, publishes a long article on "President Wilson's Standpoint *vis-a-vis* Germany." The article shows how intensely desirous the Central Powers are of preventing a declaration of war by the United States; it follows the example of the German semi-official writers in that it declares emphatically that nothing will induce the Central Powers to abate the ferocity of their submarine war; and it endeavours to persuade Americans that their interests will not be served by making war on the Central Powers.

Count Andrassy contends that Dr. Wilson seems inclined to adopt the standpoint of Palmerstone in the year 1850 rather than to remain on that of Washington, "the great idealist who would draw the sword only for freedom and for the rights of existence." "It would be surprising and disheartening," the Count writes, "if Dr. Wilson and the American nation did not adhere to the lucid view of Gladstone and of Peel, but adopted that of Palmerston, whose ambitious policy kept Europe in a state of constant excitement." The writer declares that the natural consequence of the detached attitude assumed by Dr. Wilson is that the right to decide on peace or war is taken out of the hands of the President and of the Senate, and even of the sovereign democracy—the individual American. Mere chance, he says, the stubbornness of an individual in the pay of the Entente, or of a fanatic friend of the Entente, or of a sportsman in search of adventure, might drag into the most terrible war the world has ever known a nation which heretofore has always been proud of its pacifism.

WHEN WAR IS NECESSARY.

It is quite conceivable, Count Andrassy avers, that the German or Austrian Emperor would join such a war as the present solely because something had happened to individual citizens in a war between other countries, although the individual citizen in question did something which he knew perfectly well was of a dangerous nature. Not even the conscience of the most powerful autocrat could, he adds, permit the outbreak of war for any other reason than that the nation also was convinced that the protection of its vital interest rendered war necessary. One cannot believe, Count Andrassy declares, that Americans will go beyond this and will join in the world-war for a question of prestige or in order to defend venturesomeness or the business interests of an individual citizen. The Count continues:

There are no conflicting interests whatever between Austria-Hungary and America. Many Austrians and many Hungarians live on America's hospitable ground . . . and all modern and educated men must cherish unqualified esteem and admiration for the vast work accomplished and for the success achieved by America. . . . We believe and hope that the wisdom of Dr. Wilson will find a way to open hostilities only in consequence of a really hostile act, and not because of an unfortunate accident. We also believe and hope that the American people will perceive that they have no interest in preventing a method of fighting which can curtail a war that has become detrimental even to them. It would not be difficult for America to accommodate herself to this new species of effective blockade, which is not more inhumane than the ordinary methods of warfare, for, in carrying it out, every effort is made to save human life.

AMERICA'S SYMPATHY VALUED.

Count Andrassy wishes Americans to be under no illusion, however, and hastens to inform them that "we cannot, unfortunately, in any circumstances whatever, abandon the method of fighting on which we have decided, well knowing what we are doing, in order to defend ourselves and to break through the cruel starvation blockade after three years of war." At the close of the article the Hungarian ex-Minister says: "We set high store on America's sympathy," but adds: "We can subordinate to no feelings and to no other interests whatever, the demands of the defence of our existence which is menaced by our callous enemies."

REIGN OF TERROR IN MALAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me please to confirm Mr. J. M. Thakore's version appearing in your issue of to-day regarding "Reign of terror in Suburbs." Such a danger to life and property is intolerable under any conditions and much more so when it makes itself visible at a time like this every year when middle-class masses move on to the suburbs. Only a year ago residents of Santa Cruz had to organise an influential Committee to take steps to remove such danger and yet only the other day at about 1 a.m., in the morning the sound of a pistol put a thief to his heels. It is indeed a pity that when on the one hand the public is being encouraged to permanently change for suburban residence, the police on the other hand should be found incompetent to check such disorder and preserve security amongst law-abiding citizens and ratepayers of the area concerned.

The pest of these robber gangs appears at odd hours of night time and in the absence of municipal lights and any police assistance near at hand finds its work easy enough. Complaints to the Notified Area Committee or to the police authorities are entirely unavailing. Imagine, sir, the absurdity of the situation when the few police sepoys who are stationed in these suburbs, instead of themselves trying to find out the culprits ask the inhabitants there to do so and then report. What earthly necessity is there of such police and of the C.I.D., if the culprits, thieves and robbers are to be found out by the inhabitants themselves and in default thereof to escape scot free? Is there no remedy for this abominable state of disorder? Is there no tribune who can take up the cause of the poor suburban residents in the Council Chambers of the Government of Bombay and move it promptly to put an end to this terror as soon as possible?—Yours, etc.,

M. U. MEHTA.

Malad, Mar. 26.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

The Earl of Ronaldshay, the new Governor of Bengal, accompanied by the Countess of Ronaldshay, arrived at Howrah Station this afternoon at 4 p.m. On alighting from the special train Lord Ronaldshay was received by the Chief Secretary of the Bengal Government and after inspecting the guard of honour his Excellency drove in state to Government House, where were assembled a large number of officials and non-officials to give the new Governor a hearty welcome.

At Government House Lord Ronaldshay was received by Lord Carmichael, who presented the Chief-Justice, the Bishop and members of the Executive Council. After completion of the introduction, Lord Ronaldshay took his seat in the throne room when the Chief Secretary read the Warrant of his Excellency's appointment. His Excellency then withdrew from the throne room.

DEPARTURE OF LORD AND LADY CARMICHAEL.

After handing over the charge to Lord Ronaldshay, Lord Carmichael left Government House for Howrah Station at 5-30 p.m. The departure was public. There was a large gathering of officials and non-officials, Indian and European, to bid farewell to Lord and Lady Carmichael, who shook hands with everyone present. When their Excellencies got into the carriage the Chief Justice called for three cheers to Lord and Lady Carmichael. The route to the railway station was crowded with spectators, who enthusiastically cheered while their Excellencies' carriage was passing. On arrival at the station a guard of honour of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles drawn up on the platform saluted Lord Carmichael. When the special train conveying Lord and Lady Carmichael moved out of the station a salute of 17 guns was fired.

MORE VALEDICTORY TRIBUTES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

The "Stateman" says:—Whatever criticism may be directed against his administration, there can be no question as to the personal popularity of Lord Carmichael.

The "Bengalee" writes:—He moved among people as their friend and they trusted him as friends. Internments have created a striking feeling which would have found even more emphatic expression but for the personality of Lord Carmichael.

The "Indian Mirror" says there is no Bengalee home where his departure will not be keenly and sincerely regretted.

BISHOP'S CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE

NOISY PROTEST MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 26.

A meeting of Indian Catholics was held last evening to protest against certain resolutions passed at the recent conference of Bishops at Bangalore recommending the Catholic Association to hold itself apart from the Protestant Association, with the provision that in case of necessity for common action the delegates might discuss matters. Mr. Perianayagam Pillay presided. Great confusion broke out as soon as the meeting began and some expressed themselves in opposition to the purposes of the meeting and left the hall and the meeting was continued by those who remained. A resolution viewing with disfavour the Bishops' decision and deciding to memoralise to the Pope on the matter was passed.

BENGAL ZEMINDARS AND LAND TAX

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Bengal Landholders' Association this afternoon, the Maharaja of Cassimbazar referred to Sir William Meyer's Budget speech regarding the possibility of further taxing land and said that the permanent settlement of Bengal had long been recognised to be a sacred document.

He hoped that the Bengal Landholders would do everything in their power to make any further rise in the land tax impossible. Government must have money to carry on the war and Landholders could only prevent it from imposing any further tax on land by making sufficient pecuniary contributions voluntarily.

WEDDING IN COLOMBO.

The wedding took place on the 19th February at All Saints' Church, Borella, of Mr. F. R. A. Pereira, Proctor-brother of the late judge Walter Pereira, and of J. E. R. and H. J. C. Pereira, Advocates of Colombo—and Miss Clara Nellie Lisboa-Pinto, daughter of the late Dr. P. M. Lisboa-Pinto, who was well-known in Ceylon, Bombay and Portugal. The service was conducted by the Rev. Father Pahamunay. The bride, who looked very charming, was attended by Miss Nita Lisboa-Pinto, sister of the bride, and Miss M. Passe as bridesmaids. Dr. Romano Lobo, of Negombo, was the best man and Mr. Fred Lisboa-Pinto groomsman. The church which was tastefully decorated for the occasion was crowded with a large and representative gathering. A reception was held at "Westralia," the residence of the bride's parents.

Proctor A. E. Roberts proposed the toast of the bride and bridegroom. He spoke very highly of the late Dr. Lisboa-Pinto as a man whose name is still venerated by all who knew him; especially by the poor to whom he was a true friend. The bridegroom responded suitably.

A RAMBLE THROUGH BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

walk along the Kennedy Sea Face. Finding the bridge quite open without the vestige of a single tree with its side slopes overgrown with tangled weeds and brambles he avoids it, but not without taking a mental note that its broad foot-paths can be easily converted into fine promenades if lined with shady trees, and its slopes into carpets of green. The poor rambler now proceeds along the foot-path on the sea-face, but disappointment dogs his footsteps. The dirty uneven wall on the left does not leave him. On the right there is a long piece of waste land. His spirit is broken and in utter dejection he looks down and lo! He finds that his boots and his nether garments have put on a spurious khaki. Is this metamorphasis a prelude to his being marched off to the front! Cursing his stars he trudges along when a horse gallops by and the clouds raised by his hoofs cover him from head to foot with the fine powdered dust with which the ride is covered. Choking and coughing he seeks refuge on a bench which needless to say is also full of dust. A faint recollection of old times tells him that the ride was then covered with dry grass to keep off dust. He then closes his eyes, and is soon lost in

* * * * *

reverie.

What would Londoners or Parisians, he muses, have done if they had been blessed with a fine-shore like the Back Bay? First there would be a straight well-built wall crowned with a railing of marble pillars, and a well-paved broad foot-path lined with elegant electric lamps that would flood the pavement with a blaze of light. A ride there would certainly be, but not such as would be a source of discomfort both to the riders and the pedestrians. There would be a few jetties going far into the sea where bands would play to the accompaniment of the foaming waves below. The barren tract with concealed hollows which now must be supplying patients to bone-setters would be changed into a fine marine drive. The pleasant reverie is however broken by the whistle of a passing engine, and the distracted rambler proceeds onward. He however does not go along the whole length of that foot-path; he is sick of it, and in the hope of finding a beauty spot elsewhere he makes a diversion. He soon reaches the spot which is now called Victoria Place; but what does he behold? He sees a circular green plot of land with a cluster of palms in the centre, and the newly installed marble statue. He rubs his eyes to get a glimpse at the effigy in marble of another past worthy—a former city father who had rendered substantial services to this city, and in recognition of which the grateful citizens had voted him a statue in his life time—but the statue is nowhere to be seen. The ways of Providence are inscrutable, but those of the city fathers are sometimes more so. The statue, life-like in its earnest attitude of addressing a meeting, a fine specimen of the artist's chisel, was declared inartistic, and the irrevocable fiat dethroned with a stroke of pen the statue from its high pedastal, and ordered it to be stowed away no one knows

* * * * *

where.

But now that the aesthetic sense has been revived or rather created one can hope to see the deposed statue reinstalled in its former place. The same lack of artistic taste is responsible for stowing away half a dozen statues of past worthies of the city in a close room in the Town Hall. The question of expense is of course of chief consideration at present, but the heirs of the gentlemen immortalised in marble would, it is hoped, be ready to defray the expenses of installing them in suitable sites in the open. The expenses of improving and embellishing the sea face can also be met in much the same way. Wealthy citizens would be too willing to contribute their share towards the expenses, if in recognition of their public services their names are engraved on tablets to be fixed in prominent places along the promenade.

* * * * *

Reflecting thus the rambler now hurries home. His aesthetic sense has received a rude shock from which it will take some time to recover, after which he intends to probe deep into the heart of the city and lay bare a long list of eyesores that will encounter him at every step.

A. F. J. CHINOY.

INDIAN STUDENT'S RECORD.

Mr. Hari Dutta Bishnoi (A.C.R.A.) has won a series of brilliant academic successes. He stood first in the Central Association Accountancy Examination (London) in open competition; secured second place in the Secretaries' Association (London) in open competition; and was third in the open competition of the Corporation of Accountants (Glasgow). Besides these, Mr. Bishnoi has passed various other examinations with distinction. He is the son of Mr. B. Umrao Singh, Station Master, B. B. & C. I. Ry., at Rani, to whom we offer our congratulations.

Such families as have retained a lien on their passages to the United Kingdom and who are debarred from proceeding there owing to prohibitions against women and children travelling by sea, will continue to retain such lien. The period between 9th February 1917, and until the prohibition referred to has been removed, not counting in the total period of its effectiveness. Similarly those families who become entitled to free passage to the United Kingdom owing to the departure of the head of the family on field service during the period the prohibition is in force will count their lien from the date the prohibition is removed.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

of England has been sopping up all plethoric money in the open market at a high rate.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIE'S FIRM.

During the few days just prior to the closing of the list for the New War Loan there was very little business indeed done on the Stock Exchange. The four and a half per cent. loan remained, during the greater part of last week, at 99¾; but towards the end the price was adjusted at 91 in view of the passing away of conversion privileges. With the closing of the lists for the New War Loan, a fresh spell of business set in and Home Government securities developed quite a firm front; Consols having been freely bought. A recovery took place in leading shares in most markets, though, as I have more than once pointed out recently, fluctuations are never of much importance these times and the whole volume of business is decidedly limited

AN EXCELLENT RESULT.

I may mention that one of the shrewdest and most experienced bankers in the City told me last week that he would regard five hundred millions of new money as an excellent result for the new loan and the utmost for which he could hope. In the meanwhile our Teuton foes are being fed with the usual lies through their Government ridden newspapers. One leading Berlin paper rejoices over the fact that it prophesied from the beginning that subscriptions would consist almost entirely of conversions from the old loans, whilst several others have been devoting articles to the "miserable state of British finances." "the financial position of Great Britain "by no means rosy," is an expression used by a leading semi-government organ. Side by side with these cold water showers on our financial position, the German papers are indulging in optimistic prophecies over the submarine blockade. The notorious Bernhardi, whose super-man effusions were so great a feature of pre-war literature has indulged in wild prophecies as to the deadly effect of the U boats campaign and is promising his countrymen a war indemnity of two billions, two hundred and fifty millions of pounds.

FAILURE OF POTATO CROPS GERMANY.

So much for what the German writers say to revive the drooping spirits of their countrymen. They must prove poor consolation to those who have to face the facts. My informants who get their news from a leading business firm in Holland, which deals directly with Germany, tell a sorry tale. Potatoe crops have been fatally affected by the keen frosts, which have not helped the transport difficulties. I drew attention to the transport question in Germany in my last letter; it is a serious factor that has scarcely been mentioned by the British Press; it is a very serious question indeed in Germany, especially in Prussia.

In Berlin itself the bread question has developed into actual famine. The great trouble Prussia economically and financially is that the landed interests are fighting frantically for the upper hand, especially with a view to the advantage at the close of the war. This class fight is likely to spread. It is difficult to obtain definite information regarding food riots in Germany, though substantial rumours one persistently spread.

VITALITY OF FRANCE.

The astonishing business vitality of France was never more strikingly shewn than at the present time. The Report of the Bank of France for 1916 gives some facts accounting for the great increase in its business during the past year. And yet ten of the departments of France and among them some of the most prosperous, are in possession of the enemy. The wheat crop it is true, was not so good as that for the preceding years, but a notable improvement has taken place in the production of wines, the quantity having nearly reached what it was before the War. Mining business has shown a marked increase. There is no doubt that France like Great Britain has been filled with a burst of fresh energy by the war and a great stimulas to production has been given by the enormous demand of the Army. The Bank of France had five hundred and ninety four millions of bills outstanding at the end of 1916.

DEFENCE OF INDIA FORCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly let me know where we Poona Engineering and Agricultural College Students can register our names for volunteering for the Defence of India Force?

If no information is available will you kindly urge upon the authorities of the abore-named colleges, through the columns of your paper, the necessity for forming separate College corps for the convenience of their students.

At present I have a number of friends with me who are as anxious to volunteer as I am. Yet we do not know where to apply to for registration.—Yours etc.

L. A. ADVANI.

Poona, Mar 11.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 24.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 345 of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Killed:—14th (Kings) Hussars, Captain A. G. L. Astley, Leicestershires 2nd Lieut T. Gillespie, West Kents Lieut H. F. Clough.

Died of Wounds:—Blackwatch Captain R. M. Purvis, Lieut E. G. B. Miller Sterling, 2nd Lieuts. J. H. Cottea III, A. A. Young.

Wounded:—14th (Kings) Hussars, Lieut. C. S. L. Whidborne, R. F. A., 2nd Lieut. R. W. Cattell, Machine Gun Corps 2nd Lieut E. Dempster, Blackwatch, Captain R. Macfarlane, 2nd Lieuts. G. V. Stewart, G. B. Smart, R. M. Smythe, T. Gant, I.A., Captain D. M. Evans, Lieut, L. L. Thwaytes.

Correction:—Previously reported wounded now reported killed, East Kents 2nd Lieut. H. F. Johnson.

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BANDRA MUNICIPAL MISGOVERNMENT.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

NEGLECTED ROADS.

DEFECTIVE WATER SUPPLY

APPRECIATION OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S WORKS.

The following is the full text of the Report of the Committee appointed at the public meeting held at Bandra on April 2nd 1916, to protest against the municipal misgovernment in Bandra, which has been issued to the residents and rate-payers of Bandra:—

Your Committee beg to present their Report on the Petition forwarded to Government in pursuance of the Resolutions passed at the meeting aforesaid and on the subsequent action taken by your Committee in connection therewith.

THE PETITION.

The Petition was submitted on April 15th, 1916, and prayed for an enquiry into the general mismanagement that prevailed in the Bandra municipality, especially in regard to the impurity and insufficiency of the water supply, the neglect of sanitation the unsatisfactory condition of the roads and street lighting and the inadequate services which the rate-payers received in return for the taxes paid by them.

Government in response were pleased to appoint the Collector of Thana to investigate into the petitioners' complaints and this officer forwarded the Petition to the municipality for explanation and report.

OPPOSITION BY COUNCILLORS.

Your Committee, however, regret to state that at the then Vice-President sent an official rejoinder to the Collector without the knowledge or consent of the General Board. This rejoinder was not only inaccurate and misleading but seriously prejudiced the cause of the rate-payers. It stated that the meeting was not a representative one but was organised by a few residents from Bombay who had come to reside in Bandra, that the people as a whole were content with the municipal government and that the petitioners' complaint's were unfounded and exaggerated and that enquiry was in no way called for.

THE COLLECTOR'S ENQUIRY AND REPORT.

The Collector, however, arrived in Bandra to conduct the enquiry and your Committee are glad to state that the investigations were carried on in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, the members of your Committee being given an opportunity to specify the grievances of the petitioners and to assist in the enquiry.

A report was submitted to Government by the Collector in due course and a copy thereof together with the orders of Government thereon was forwarded to the municipality and placed before a meeting of the General Board on November 17th, 1916.

NEGLECT OF COUNCILLORS.

Although the Collector's report pointed to various instances of mismanagement and irregularities in the Municipality and although the party of Councillors who opposed the petition had assured Government that would set to work and improve the administration, nothing was done in the interests of the petitioners whose grievances continued to remain unnoticed by the general body of Councillors.

ACTION BY YOUR COMMITTEE.

Your Committee, however, proceeded to take action at this juncture with results which they consider satisfactory in the interests of the rate-payers. A vacancy having occurred among the municipal concillors nominated by Government, your Committee recommended Mr. G. H. B. Radcliffe, Bar.-at-Law, for the post. The appointment was made in due course and considerably strengthened the hands of the small body of councillors who had supported the petition. Mr. Radcliffe set to work and proposed the appointment of a Special Committee of the municipality to investigate into the administration and suggest means for reforms. Every care was taken to make the Committee a representative one, the following councillors being unanimously appointed at the General Board Meeting held on December 22nd, 1916:—

Mr. G. B. Radcliffe (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, (who had supported the petitioners' cause), Mr. Ignatius DoMonte (who was Chairman of the Managing Committee and also a member of every other Committee of the municipality), Dr. C. R. Vavaina (who was Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, the Dispensary and Hospital Committee and member of the Managing Committee), Mr. S. M. Rutnagur was invited to join on behalf of the petitioners.

REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee commenced work on January 6th, and the results of their investigations have been embodied in separate reports on Taxation, Conservancy, Roads, Street Lighting and Water Supply. These reports have been unanimously adopted by the General Board and their main conclusions are indicated in the following three paragraphs.

THE CONSERVANCY DEPARTMENT.

Men were employed in the Conservancy department for whom there was neither place nor work; the organisation was so defective that despite an annual outlay of Rs. 1,20,000 per year under this head gallons of sullage water remained unremoved every day from the cesspools. Twenty out of forty-two road-sweepers were found superfluous while no adequate provision existed for checking the revenue from the sanitary cess. The Chairman of the Sanitary Committee had applied for more men and money to improve this state of affairs but on investigation the Special Committee discovered an annual wastage of over Rs. 10,000 in this department due to superfluous labour, exorbitant rates for bullocks and incompetent supervision.

ROADS AND STREET LIGHTING.

The roads and lighting have been in charge of the Managing Committee, and it was claimed that both were as good as could be expected in return for the money expended on them. The Special Committee, on the other hand, found that the roads were built or repaired without any system or skilled supervision; there was no register and no check on cost or work. Exorbitant rates were paid for materials and on the whole the municipality wasted nearly Rs. 10,000 last year on road repairs for want of organisation and control.

A large proportion of the street lamps was either out of order or only dimly lighted the oil thus saved being either misappropriated or not accounted for. The wastage under this head was estimated by the Special Committee to amount to Rs. 2,000 per year.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The public have had to put up with unbearable hardship and inconvenience through the insufficiency and impurity of the water supply. Not only have the mains and pipes been neglected for years but there has been no check on the consumption and revenue. The Special Committee found a deficit of close upon Rs. 25,000 per year under this head due to defective meter readings and other causes which are now under investigation by Government.

INCREASED REVENUE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

It will appear from the above that while low taxation had been pleaded as an excuse for bad management the Special Committee discovered that the rate-payers were annually losing over Rs 40,000 of their money for want of proper supervision and control. The revenue of the Bandra municipality from taxes averages Rs. 1,20,000 per year and it is regrettable that more than a third of this has hitherto been wasted or not accounted for. But this is not all. The municipality had never derived any revenue by the levy of taxes on live stock, timber, etc., delivered by rail within their limits as is done by other municipalities. The Special Committee have however provided for this Terminal Tax in their Report which, according to the statistics of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, will bring in an additional revenue of at least Rs. 30,000 per year for the Bandra municipality.

This sum together with the saving of Rs. 40,000 above referred to will enable the municipality to carry out the much needed reforms without the burden of additional taxation on the public. Radical changes will however be necessary in the general administration and also among the Councillors, as the old management has proved highly detrimental to public interests as will be seen from the following remarks of the Special Committee:—

"The investigations of the Special Committee have established the fact that the Councillors in power completely neglected the interests of the rate-payers their action resulting in serious financial losses, office irregularities and most inefficient services."

It will now be the duty of the rate-payers at the forthcoming elections to vote for those candidates who have the time and ability to carry on municipal government in the best interests of the rate-payers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The results of the investigations of the Special Committee of the municipality have thus been highly beneficial to the public and your Committee's thanks are due to Mr. G. H. B. Radcliffe for the time and labour devoted by him on the Special Committee and we may add that in his report to Government on the work of the Special Committee he has recorded his appreciation of the services rendered in the investigations by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Rajaram Tukaram and Mr. S. M. Rutnagar, one of the members of your Committee.

T. D. MOORE, T. W. BIRKETT, K. NATARAJAN, J. BOCARRO, S. V. BHANDARKAR, H. K. KOLA, S. M. RUTNAGUR, L. F. RODRIGUES, CURMALLY HASSUM, N. H. MOOS.

P. S.—We consider that this report will be incomplete without a special expression of our high appreciation of Mr. Rutnagur's services not only on the Special Committee but long before that Committee came into existence. Although a busy man he has allowed himself to be actively associated in the municipal work of Bandra in which he has taken a deep interest. He has worked zealously and in a whole-hearted manner in the interests of the ratepayers and deserves our warmest thanks.

T. D. MOORE, T. W. BIRKETT, K. NATARAJAN, J. BOCARRO, S. V. BHANDARKAR, H. K. KOLA, L. F. RODRIGUES, CURMALLY HASSUM, N. H. MOOS.

STOPPING GASOLINE LEAKS.

Leaks in a gasoline tank of pipe are not only a source of danger, but many cause inconvenience when they occur on the road, far from supplies. An old method of stopping such a leak which is known to but few, is to plaster it over with a thick paste of soap, well worked into the crevices. The old fashioned yellow bar soap is excellent for the purpose, and to make a safe temporary repair the soap plaster should be tightly wrapped with tape, or even a bandage of cloth may be used. If a little shellac is available it is well to give the wrapping a coat, which will obviate any possibility of trouble that might result from water getting on

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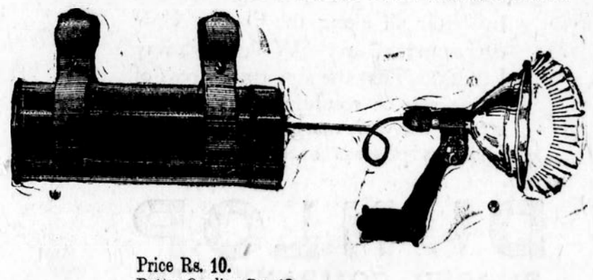
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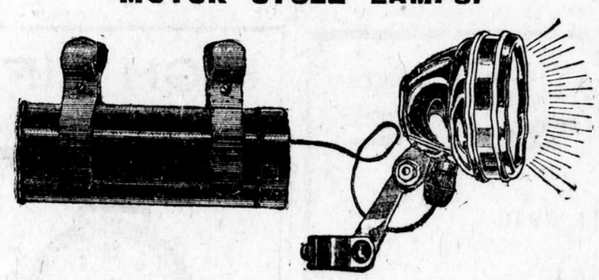
Price Complete with one Dry Cell and Metal Container .. .. .. Rs. 20
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One Dry Cell gives 50 hours light.
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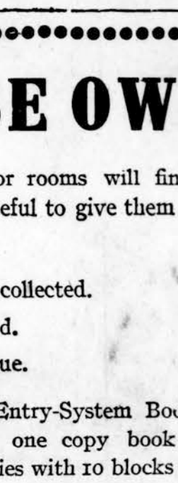

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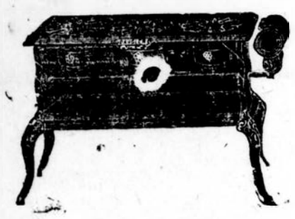

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